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VOL XX NO 190 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Preparing Country For Premier's Award

ACCEPT IT IN PROPER SPIRIT

Government Of India's Propaganda

"MINORITIES SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY PROTECTED"

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

A note on Communal Award issued by the Government of India has been sent by the Reforms Department of the U. P. for publication. It says that the award will be announced in the near future. It will give the proportion of seats which will be allotted to various communities, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and so forth in the Provincial Legislatures.

The award will also give decisions of many intricate subsidiary questions such as the method of election of candidates, reservation of seats for certain special interests, question of separate versus joint electorates and so forth. But the main decision will concern the proportion of representatives of various Communities who will be returned under the new constitution to the Legislatures in the different Provinces.

WHY COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IS ESSENTIAL

The note then goes on to give reasons why Communal representation is necessary in India pointing out that is a country with a vast area and her inhabitants differ greatly from one another in race, caste, creed and culture and therefore it is absolutely essential under a system of democratic and responsible Government that the aspiration of classes in a minority should be adequately protected.

After detailing the sequence of events leading up to the decision of British Government to make the award the note maintains that Indians will have no justification for repudiating the settlement and points out the reluctance of Government to interfere in the matter. Government would have preferred the communal problem being settled by the parties themselves.

ACCEPT IT IN RIGHT SPIRIT.

The note concludes with a statement that it is impossible that the settlement will give full satisfaction to all, but it is hoped that Indians will accept it in the spirit in which it is made and will honestly try to make it work.

Finally it is mentioned that the Secretary of State had promised that if before the new Government of India Act is passed the various Indian communities can reach a general settlement of their own which differs from his, he will willingly accept it.—A.P.

"COMPLETE FABRICATION BY FREE PRESS"

Story Of Communications Between Gandhiji And Viceroy Authoritatively Denied

SIMLA, August 8.

Inquiries here indicate thatthere is absolutely no truth in the 'Free Press' message of the 6thconcerning recent correspondence between Whitehall and Mr.Gandhi.

The "Free Press" had asserted that shortly after Sir Samuel Hoare outlined the new constitutional procedure, the Viceroy communicated it to Mahatma Gandhi, and that Mahatma Gandhi sent an immediate reply which reached the Viceroy while he was in Calcutta.

The nature of this reply wasdescribed at some length by the "Free Press," and it was stated that the Viceroy found it unsatisfactory.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the whole of this story is a completefabrication—A P.

DELIVER FIRE ARMS TO POLICE

Dacca Magistrate's Order

DACCA, August 8

Owing to thefts of revolvers and pistols lately in Dacca City and as it is believed that those weapons have fallen into the hands of terrorists, and for the protection of human life and in the interests of public safety and peace, the District Magistrate notifies under Section 9 (2) of the Special Emergency Powers Ordinance, that owners of revolvers and pistols residing permanently or temporarily within the limits of Dacca Municipality, save and except judges, stipendiary magistrates and police officials, shall deliver their revolvers, pistols and ammunition to the nearest police station or police officer and that the same shall be taken possession by the District Magistrate and kept in safe custody until further notice,—A. P.

BENGALI SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS

—:o:—

Under Explosive Substances Act

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, as Special Magistrate, today sentenced Durga Shankar Das to five years' rigorous imprisonment under the Explosives Substances Act.

Das was arrested on June 12, following a find of bombshells and chemicals in a paint shop on June 10, where Das has deposited them a few days before.

The shop owner, Haripada Gulra, the second accused in the case, was acquitted.—A.P.

"Gandhi Day" Convictions In Lahore

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

Six Congress volunteers were sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine by Mirza Aziz Ahmed, Magistrate, for observing "Gandhi Day" on the 4th instant.—A. P.

INDIA'S BIG SCORE AT BRISTOL

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the match between Gloucestershire and All-India which commenced at Bristol on Saturday:—

ALL-INDIA	236 and 390
GLOUCESTER	230

Dull weather prevailed when Lyon and Vandergucha resumed Gloucestershire's first innings today in the match against the All-India cricket team at Bristol.

The Wicket was good. Amarsingh again proved successful and added another four wickets to the four he captured on Saturday. He clean-bowled Vandergucht and Rogers for 8 and 10 respectively, and Dacre was out l. b. w. to him for 16. Lyon added 38 to his Saturday's total and then he also succumbed to Amarsingh. Playing attractive cricket he made his 70 in an hour and threequarters and hit seven times to the boundary.

Goddard was held by Naoomal off Jehangir Khan for 5 and Parker remained not out with 7. The innings thus realised 230 runs. Amarsingh captured 8 wickets at a little over 11 runs each.

INDIA'S SECOND INNINGS

Indians then opened their second innings with Naoomal and Wazir Ali. The latter fell a victim to Hammond for 23 but at lunch time Naoomal and Colah had carried the total to 44 without further loss.

Naoomal's lunch score was 13 and Colah's 7.

Naoomal missed his half century by 3 runs when he was clean bowled by Allen. Naidu filled the vacancy but had put on only a brace of runs when he was out l. b. w. to Goddard. The same bowler claimed the next wicket also, clean bowling Lallsingh for 5. When 63 Amarsingh was held by Hammond off Sinfield.

At tea interval, Indians had made 233 for 5, Colah batting 90 and Jogindersingh batting 1.

Scores:—

Naoomal b. Allen	47
Colah (not out)	90
Naidu l. b. w. Goddard	2
Lallsingh b. Goddard	5
Amarsingh c. Hammond b. Sinfield	63
Jogindersingh (not out	1
Extras	2
Total 233 for 5 at tea.	

—Reuter.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN RATNAGIRI

—:o:—

Rajapur Bridge Submerged

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 7.

The monsoon has been very strong in Ratnagiri. The weather is stormy and heavy showers are falling.

Reports of torrential rain all over the District have been received. It appears that rainfall was very heavy in Rajapur where the river rose so high that the bridge was submerged and the traffic was interrupted for some time. No loss of life or property is however reported.

The total rainfall since the commencement of the monsoon upto now is about 77 inches. The yearly rainfall of Ratnagiri is about 100 inches.—A. P.

Foreign Cloth Shop Saved

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

—:o:—

A Muslim cloth shop which deals in foreign cloth was saved just in time yesterday from being burnt down.

It is stated that early in the morning someone sprinkled petrol on the shop doors and lighted it. A constable sleeping outside the shop sustained some burns on a hand and leg. He and some others who gathered there extinguished the fire immediately.—A. P.

Madras Congress House "Raid" Echo

MADRAS, August 8

All the eighteen persons arrested on Saturday in connection with the attempted raid on the Congress house were released subsequently—A P.

Ansari Refused Interview With Mahatma

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 7.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, who arrived here yesterday, will leave for Europe by the s.s. Victoria on the 11th instant. He is proceeding to Europe for reasons of health and his stay will probably last about six months, during which time he hopes to undergo medical treatment in Germany and Vienna. He had asked for interviews with Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the Yeravada Jail, Poona, before sailing on Thursday, but it is understood that the interviews have been refused.—A. P.

PESHAWAR OFFICIALS

—:o:—

Receive Threatening Letters

PESHAWAR, August 8

Threatening letters have been received by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and a number of officials, asking them to stop the present policy of "repression." No arrests have been made but C.I.D officials are busy making enquiries. A number of exmembers of the local Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha are stated to have been interrogated.—A P.

Krishnakant Malaviya's Conviction Confirmed

—:o:—

SEDITIOUS POEM

ALLAHABAD, August 8

Mr. Justice Pullan in the Allahabad High Court this morning dismissed the appeal of Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, editor of "Abhyudaya" who had been sentenced by the additional District Magistrate, Allahabad to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine under Section 124—A, Indian Penal Code on the charge of publishing in his paper certain poems alleged to be seditious.

Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya, who appeared for the appellant, submitted that the pomes were a plea for liberty of the press, that they not seditious and that the sentence was too severe as Pandit Krishnakant, as Editor, was technically responsible in the circumstances of this case. His chief object in coming to the High Court was to get the opinion of the highest tribunal whether the poems were punishable and covered by Section 124—A.

His Lordship confirming the sentence and conviction remarked that the poems had the effect described in Section 124—A among the members of the public for whom the paper catered and saw no reason to interfere.—A P.

WHAT MODERATES HAVE REALISED

—:o:—

"C. R." Welcomes Hoare's Statement

MADRAS, August 8.

Mr. C Rajagopalachari, who has been released, interviewed by the "Hindu" on the political situation referring to Sir Samuel Hoare's statement observed:

"While it certainly breaks pledges, in another sense it is welcome. It puts an end to hopes built on equivocal statements."

He added that even Moderate politicians had come to realise that the suspicions of Congressmen were well founded.—A P.

SEVEN INJURED IN VICTORIA SMASH

Frightened Horse Runs Into Running Tram On Esplanade Road

Seven persons were injured and a victoria was badly damaged in a tram-car victoria collision which occurred on Esplanade Road opposite the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday evening.

Taking fright at a passing motor cycle the horse ran right into a speeding tramcar and in the terrible impact the victoria was smashed and thrown several yards away. Only a miracle saved the six occupants of the victoria (of whom three were school boys) from serious consequences of what appeared to be a clean smash. They were violently tossed out of the vehicle and except for a 6-year old boy who sustained rather serious injuries the rest escaped with minor scratches. The tram driver was also injured.

HORSE TAKES FRIGHT

The accident occurred a little after 6-30 p. m. A private victoria belonging to one Baburao Govind a milk merchant was going along the Esplanade Road in the direction of Dhobi Talao while a tram car was being driven along the road from Dhobi Talao towards the Flora Fountain. When the victoria reached the Bombay Gymkhana the horse took fright at a passing motor cycle and ran into the tram car. The tram driver applied the brakes but it was no use.

VICTORIA SMASHED.

In the impact the victoria was smashed out of recognition. Four persons who were seated in the victoria and the coachman and another servant who occupied the driver's seat were thrown out and all of them were injured. The tram driver was also hit.

The injured men were removed to the Hospital. Dwarkanath Baburao aged 6 was detained in the Hospital having received serious injuries. The rest were treated and allowed to go. Their names are: Pactru Krishnaji, Gharu Krishnaji, B. D. Shah (occupants of the victoria), Bena Madho, coachman, Tukaram, servant, and Ali Bahadur, tram driver.

CITY ARREST UNDER S. P. O.

On the suspicion that he was taking a prominent part in the boycott activities in the piecegoods market a young Gujarati the son of a wellknown Insurance man was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Monday under the Special Powers Ordinance.

The arrest was effected by Sub-Inspector Kamath of the C.I.D., at Kalbadevi Road.

BOYCOTT LECTURES

BOMBAY, Monday.

The "Dictator" of the Mandvi District Congress Committee ,who was arrested at Vadgadi on August 4, while he was delivering a lecture on the boycott of goods after setting fire to a bundle of foreign cloth, which was one of the items of the "Gandhi Day" programmes, was to-day sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, for directing the operations of an illegal association.

Sikh-Muslim Talks Fizzle Out

PIQUANT SITUATION IN PUNJAB

Jats Veer Round To Sikh Side

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

My forecast that the Sikh-Muslim negotiations would fizzle out has come out true. About a dozen Sikh leaders who have come up here have been holding a meeting since this morning with a view to emphasise that they have never watered down their opposition in principle to the statutory communal majority, and that any discussions on any other basis had neither their authority nor their approval.

OUTMANOEUVRING SIKHS

On the other hand the Muslim leaders who took part in these discussions finding the applecart upset have tried to outmanoeuvre the Sikhs by declaring from the platform of the Working Committee of the Muslim Conference that they would have nothing to do with any negotiations with Sikhs till the Award is given.

The position apparently is that, it has become generally understood here that the Premier's award is already ready and will not be influenced by any negotiations or protests at this stage, but that the result of the present agitation may be that the award may leave the door open to negotiations between the various communities so that, in case any mutual settlement is reached before the constitution gets through the parliament, it may replace the scheme adumberated in the award. In any case the award is not likely to last longer than a definite period.

The Viceroy and the Governor of the Punjab, Captain Sikandar Hayat had lunch this afternoon at the residence of Chaudhri Zafarullah when a few others were also present.

JATS' OPPOSITION

No doubt the Punjab communal situation was discussed. What gives added interest to the situation which is growing piquant daily is that, Hindu Jat leaders who have hitherto sided with the Muslim party in the Punjab Council have, through Captain Lalchand made a declaration to-day that they would not accept the statutory communal majority.

I am told that Sikh leaders have expressed resentment at the fact that at various private negotiations during the past week a European correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper was invited by Muslim always to be present and that this correspondent has, as a result of it, attacked the Sikh position violently.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

A meeting of about 30 Muslim and Sikh leaders was held this afternoon at Rose Cottage, the residence of Sadar Sohan Singh, M. L. A.

Among those present were Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Mohammed Mehr Shah, Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Mr. Daulatana, Malik Mohamad Din, Mian Shah Nawaz, Sir Sunder singh Majithia, Sir Jogendra Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Raja Sir Daljit Singh, Sardar Sant Singh and Gyani Sher Singh.

Before the meeting the Sikh leaders held a prolonged consultation between themselves at the House of Sir Sundarsingh Majithia.

The meeting decided to appoint a Sub-Committee of eight Sikhs and eight Muslims further to examine the position and formulate proposals.—A. P.

Sub-Committee Personnel

—:o:—

A Sub-Committee of ten Muslims and ten Sikhs consisting of following members will sit on Thursday.

Sikhs:—Sir Daljit Singh, Sir Sunder Singh, Sir Jogindar Singh, Sirdar Ujjal Singh, Sirdar Sampuran Singh, Gyani Sher Singh, Master Tara Singh, Mr. Sant Singh M.L.A, Gyani Kartar Singh and Sardar Nahindar Singh.

Muslims:—Sir Mohd Iqbal, Sir Mehr Shah, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mian Shah Nawaz, Malik Mohammad Din, Haji Rahim Baksh Rana Ferozuddin, Maulvi Ahmad Ali, Mr. Daulatrana and Malik Ferozekhan Noon.—A P.

Capt. Lalchand On Communal Award

SIMLA, August 8.

Rao Bahadur Captain Lalchand M. L. A. in a press interview declared that any communal award under which the minority communities, taken together, would still remain in a minority in the Punjab, would be a cause of great discontent in the Province.—A. P.

(See Page 12)

DEPRESSION TELLS ON TEXTILES

Fall In Exports Results In Curtailment Of Production And Working Periods

WORLD REPORTS ALL-ROUND SHRINKAGE

LONDON, August 8.

The serious effects of the world crisis on the cotton industry are shown in the report of the International Federation of Master Cottonspinners and Manufacturers Associations which examines the conditions in thirteen countries, in none of which is the situation found to be satisfactory.

In the Spinning and Manufacturing Sections in Britain during the past quarter, the working average was only 60 per cent of the capacity. Mills in Japan are stated to be doing better than in Britain and on the Continent, but are experiencing difficulties owing to currency and political conditions. Spindles in Austria have been reduced in two years from 1,000,000 to 750,000, and working periods have also been curtailed, with the result that the total shrinkage in spindle operation is estimated at from 40 to 45 per cent of the normal.

The economic crisis has led to the reduction of the Belgian exports of piecegoods by over half. Similar reports come from Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland.—Reuter Special.

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WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, having a Diploma of L.C.P.S., is wanted for the Barsi Municipal Dispensary on Rs. 60-5-100 (subject to a temporary cut of 5½ per cent) plus Rs. 10 p.m. for House Rent. The post is eligible to the benefit of Provident Fund. Candidates should apply to the undersigned before 1-9-1932, stating caste, age, qualifications, experience, etc., with copies of testimonials. G. R. ZADBUKE, President, Barsi Municipality.

A 5346

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., at Bombay, to control and push the business of the Company in Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 300/- per month plus decent T. A. Investment Rs. 10,000/- shall be necessary on joining. Please apply Messrs. MENUR & CO., Managing Agents, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

A R 7697

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from graduates are invited for the post of Superintendent, Boarding House and Registrar on a salary of Rs. 70—3—100, with quarter free of rent. Only those who know Arabic and Sanskrit with experience to supervise Boarding House and Examinations need apply. The applicants should submit their applications with copies of testimonials stating their age. AMIR SINGH, Hony. Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.

A 5332.

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.

A 4588

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A 5423

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will pay on THURSDAY, the 1st of September, 1932, to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest due upto 31st August, 1932, in respect of such Debentures, upon presentation discharge and surrender of the said Debentures at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 P.M. on the said 1st of September, 1932. From and after 31st August, 1932, interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented discharged and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders of the Debentures are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment some time before the 1st September, 1932, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 5th day of Aug., 1932.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,

N. M. MORRIS,

Secretary.

5343

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

Tenders for the works of

(1) Providing 6" CEMENT CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS, along Girgaum Back Road from Sandhurst Road to C.P. Tank Road,

and

(2) Providing 6" CEMENT CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS, along Carnac Road (north side) from Pathakwady to Kalbadevi Road,

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 18th August 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of rupees five to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,

City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,

Bombay, 3th August, 1932.

5348

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

W. LAMOND,

Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)

Bombay, 4th August, 1932.

5337

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Central Stores, Chinchpokli:—

Unserviceable stores such as steel poles, bolts and nuts, copper, brass; steel and iron scrap, wooden chairs, iron laddles, lamps, canvas hose, waste-not taps, Bombay lamps.

On the same day at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road:—

Unserviceable stores such as W. I. and C. I. scrap, brass borings, electric wire, type-writer, press machine, lorry wheels, old steam roller, "Albion" lorry, aluminium cases, clock, motor lamps and solid tyres, leather scrap, cart tyres, rubber hose, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot:—

Unserviceable stores such as kerosene and other oil tins, powras, showels, iron and steel articles, empty drums, pick-axes, hospital and motor accessories, tanks, carts, engineering stores, pipes, barrels, hose, wheels, rubber and leather scrap, lamps, E. wire type writing machine, tubes and tyres, cylinders, iron beams, trolley wheels and waggons corrugated ...eets, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GANESH COTTON FACTORY

Under instructions from G. S. Moreau, Esqr., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 2 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Sewree, near Khimji Veshram's Godown all the machinery and the building structure of the Ganesh Cotton Factory comprising building of wooden structure with corrugated sheets (1) Blackstone crude oil engine 15 B. H. P., (1) Crighton Opener, (1) Brighton Bale breaker 2 Moreau's patent cotton cleaning machines. 1 20 B. H. P. Electric Parkenson's motor complete, 180 empty boras, etc. etc., in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid the next day after the sale.

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EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

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HEAVY RAINS EXPECTED IN GUJERAT

Strong Monsoon In N. W. F.

POONA, August 8.

Rainfall will increase in Gujerat, Central India, the Central Provinces, Orissa and from North Madras Coast to Konkan and extend in Sind, North Baluchistan and Southwest Punjab. The monsoon will continue strong in North West Frontier Province, East and North Punjab, Rajputana and active in the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, South Bengal and Burma.

Locally heavy falls of rain are likely in Rajputana and the adjoining parts of Central India and Gujarat and in the Central Provinces, Orissa and Southwest Bengal during the next 48 hours.

RAIN IN C. P.

A trough of low pressure which extends this morning from Sind to Central Provinces has caused active monsoon from United Provinces and Central Provinces to North-West Frontier Province. The monsoon has been strong in Rajputana. The monsoon has also been active in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, North Deccan, and Myscre. Conditions are markedly unsettled at the head of the Bay and a depression is probably forming with its centre to Southeast of Sandheads. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, East Central India, East Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, South Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Southeast Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Diamond Island 6 inches; Bassein and Akyab 3; Amherst and Kyaukpyu 2; Maymyo 1; Lashio 3/4; Sandheads 3; Sibsagar 1-1/2, Silchar, Cox's Bazar 1; Daltonganj 3/4; Patna 1/2; Sutna and Pendra 2; Seoni 1-1/2; Allahabad, Cawnpore, Mussoorce 1; Mount Abu 8; Jodhpur 6; Dalhousie 4; Ludhiana, Feshawar and Cherat 2; Dharampore, Ajmer 1; Bikaner, Barmer and Jhalrapatan 3/4; Sonamarg and Deesa 1/2; Delhi and Khushab 1/4; Mahabaleshwar 9; Khandala 5; Matheran 3; Bombay 3/4 and Poona, Aurangabad, Chitaldrug, Calicut, Kurnool, Gopalpur and Nellore 1/4.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 8.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 3-8-32 Colaba Point 0.75"; Fort 0.50" and J.J. Hospital 0.41".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 50.57; Fort 57.32 and J.J. Hospital 54.18.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 41.71; Fort 46.19 and J.J. Hospital 44.31.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 69.17; Fort 75.38 and J.J. Hospital 68.58.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Aug. 8.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.6 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.36 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-8-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.8 degrees (2.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.5 degrees (1.6 below normal).

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on 15 December, 2016

SERIAL STORY

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

FULL STORY OF THE SCREEN PLAY

The following is the full story of the screen play "The Beast of the City", now showing at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R.Burnett.

CHAPTER II.

Guiseppe Belmonte, oily, greasy doyen of murder, seduction and corruption, trapped a fat fo-forefinger meditatively on his glass-topped desk. He spoke in low, almost inarticulate tones.

"I don't think he'd be sucker enough to pick on me or pick me up," he said, turning his furtive, pin-head eyes first on the pretty blonde flash at his right and then on the hawk-faced man who sat across the desk from him.

"Of course he wouldn't," exclaimed the man. "What's he got on you? He's just itching to make a monkey out of himself—and I wouldn't be surprised if he didn' bring along a couple of reporters, so they could blurb how Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick bearded the lion in his den. Don't worry."

Belmonte's eyes twinkled. He drew from a vest pocket a long, black salt-water stogie, broke it in half, stuffed one part between his thick, lecherous lips, and tossed the other on the floor. He waved a hand toward the girl who lighted and held the match.

"Well, I'm payin' you twenny grand a year to choke off raps like this," continued Belmonte, as he leaned back and blew the smoke ceilingward. "You legalers are smart. You know how to talk. When you don' know nothin' you got plenny to say. I know plenny, but I ain' got nothin' to say."

He grunted in satisfaction and sank further back in his chair. The lawyer grinned in silence. The girl glanced at one and then the other and finally rose and walked over to the window, which was diapered with dust and looked out on the foggy river.

The room on the second floor front of the Riverside Warehouse was fitted up like an office. The floor was carpetless, the walls bare, and there were a half dozen chairs scattered about. The mahogany, glass-topped desk was the only piece of furniture that represented the sybaritic ideas of Belmonte. He had other places in abundance—his rococo apartment uptown, fitted out in extravagant style; his office at Celli's, which seemed more like a millionaire's quarters than a place of business; his hide-away in the Lumington Hotel, where he kept his women and assembled his lieutenants.

But in the Riverside Warehouse, where he visited rarely, he maintained the only semblance of a legitimate business. Here he dealt in produce, apparently, but every crate of cabbages and every barrel of apples that came in went out of the place half-filled with booze bottles.

Overlord of sin and gin, Belmonte had a finger in every shady deal and every dark project in the metropolis. He flew the banner of outraged liberty and catered to the whims of those who sought pleasures and vices which the law forbade—easy women, hard liquor, gambling, dope.

In giving the people what they wanted he affected a profound justification. He did not confess himself a law-breaker. If millions clamoured to ignore the laws he could see no reason why he should not profit. And in his own world he made his own laws, ran his joints high, wide open and handsome, and ruled by the primitive code. He employed thousands of people who would otherwis have been jobless, donated to the poor, enriched public officials, turned over a million a month and had the satisfaction of seeing so many enjoying themselves.

The entire metropolis was his people. He tolerated no interference. He allocated various districts to his underlings and they were accountable to him and to him alone. He settled all complaints with a gun in one hand and cash in the other. With votes and money he controlled the politicians and the police and with bullets he controlled his business. His initials were G.B. but they called him B.B.—Big Boy.

So the impending visit of Captain Jim Fitzpatrick, of the Homicide Squad, in connection with the murder of the four Dopey Boys, was a laugh. He had received the telephone call from Celli's that the captain and two of his men had been there and were on their way to the Riverside Warehouse. He had expected this call and for that reason had retired to this one place which he publicly exploited as the source of his income.

"This Captain Fitzpatrick," his attorney was saying, "is a little bit too damn serious. They say you can't organize him. He won't take dough. I don't know how he holds his job. But we'll see about that, too, if he gets too forte."

Just then the three heard the hum of the freight elevator. The girl turned from the window.

"There's a car down front," she said simply.

They remained silent and heard sound of footsteps, reverberating through the building. There was no knock on the door and it opened unceremoniously. Captain Fitzpatrick, followed by Mac and Tom, walked in. Fitz surveyed the room with a quick panoramic glance and kept straight toward Belmonte. The two lieutenants stood beside the door.

"Hello," greeted Belmonte, without rising. "Take a seat. What can I do for you?"

"Put your coat and hat on," snapped the Captain, staring hard at him. Belmonte registered surprise and looked at his attorney. The girl got up and walked over to the window, digging out her lip-stick.

"Say, what's gripin' you now—I'm sitting' here peaceably, goin' over my accounts—what's the idee?" Belmonte shrugged.

"You heard me—you'r going down to headquarters. I know all about those accounts you're figuring out. How many new customers you've got—and how the Dopey Boys ain't running booze any more. Get up!"

"That Dopey outfit?" queried Belmonte, a hurt expression on his face. "I don't pay any attention to pennyante chicken feed like that."

"Except when they try to muscle in on you—like Maxie Hymans did. Then you string 'em up with nickles in their mitts."

"If somebody settled those fellas, I don' know a thing about it—see?"

Captain Fitzpatrick walked around the desk and grabbed Belmonte by the coat.

"Come on, you big tub of grease!" he exclaimed, yanking him out of his seat. Belmonte looked appealingly at his attorney, whose face was expressionless. But Captain Fitzpatrick jerked him over to Tom and Mac.

"Fan him!" he ordered.

"Hey! You can't do——"

"Shut up! Do you want the works right here?"

The two detectives began a methodical search of his pockets. Captain Fitzpatrick walked over to the girl.

"What's your name, sister?" he asked.

"Well, you can call me Alice, Mary, or just plain Greta!"

"Those names are too Christian for you—hanging out with this scum."

"Say! who'n hell asked you?"

The Captain ignored her and crossed to the attorney.

"Well, Michaels, still on the old detail, eh?"

"Now look here, Captain," began the attorney. "You're biting off more than you can swallow."

"Listen, shyster. Save that gas and oil for the courtroom." The Captain jerked his thumb toward Belmonte. "He might be needing it soon—and bad."

"Okay, captain," sang out the attorney, flipping an imaginary speck from his coat lapel. "You know it all—that's why you get what I pay my clerk."

"Well, boys, let's go—we'll take this guy for a ride," clicked Captain Fitzpatrick, advancing on Belmonte. Tom had taken the gangster chief's coat and hat and was forcibly putting them on him. He stood, bewildered figure, between the two officers, still glancing toward his attorney, who paid not the slightest attention to him.

Captain Fitzpatrick gripped his arm and led him out the door, which slammed after him. The attorney and the girl said nothing until they heard the elevator stop at the ground floor.

"So that's the famous Fitz," breathed the girl as she turned away from the window.

"Yep—himself. He thinks he's pulled a swift one. May even get his picture in the paper for this."

Michaels reached for the telephone.

"Garfield seven—three nine four eight," he called. Then he leaned on his elbow, and looked at the girl.

"I'm going to tell you something that may interest you."

But he got his number.

"Hello! Pearson? Michaels. Draw up the papers right away. Send them over to Judge Tandy. Yeah, they took B.B. down to headquarters. Make it snappy. I want them there before those dicks pull a boner and give Belmonte a massage..... I'll juggle the rest. Okay."

He hung up the receiver and sighed.

"I guess that'll hold them," he said. Then, "Oh, yes. I was going to tell you something. You saw that guy, Fitzpatrick? Well, he was the party who sprung you out of Bedford, Daisy. You should thank him. He found out how you had been framed, and he raised the holler that broke your fall. I guess you never saw him before, and he never saw you, but I think you ought to know him."

"Him?" queried Daisy, in surprise. "He sprung me? Gawd! And him a copper?"

CHAPTER III.

Daisy Beaumont, her 44-karat white-gold hair tied up in a towel and a dainty little apron tied about her waist, was busy dusting off the dresser. Her friend and roommate, Kiki Edwards, dark of hair and eyes, was sitting comfortably in an over-stuffed red plush chair, lazily puffing a cigarette. Daisy was softly humming to herself.

"Well, it beats me," sighed Kiki, throwing one silk-mesh clad leg over the other. "Here you are with all the breaks. Working for a big shot and doin' your own housework. How come?"

Daisy stopped at her task, placed her hands on her hips and grinned.

"Say, Kid," she began. "I don't work that way. I'm on the up and up. I'm Belmonte's private secretary and nothin' more. He gives me thirty a week and feeds me now and then. I took a bum rap once—and do you know what?"

She paused and walked over to Kiki. The other raised a pair of thin, plucked eyebrows.

"You know what I got wished to to-day? I found out a copper sprung me. Can you imagine it—a copper! The toughest baby in the town—Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick."

"Blow me down," chirped Kiki, visibly interested and quickly crunching out her cigarette.

"It's mud to me. This shyster mouthpiece, Michaels, put me hep. Told me right after Fitzpatrick nabbed Belmonte. I was there, you know. But Fitz didn't know me and I never guessed. It was a white trick for a copper—don't you think?"

She began to hum again and continued her work vigorously

(Continued on page 4).

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THE BEAST OF THE CITY

Continued from page 3)

rubbing the polished surface of the mirror.

"H-m-m-m," grunted Kiki. 'Looks bad to me."

"Whatta you mean bad? Didn't I take a wrong fall? Didn't they frame me up after they tried to shake me down?"

"Yeah—says you. But there's somethin' clammy about it. That cop'll try to use you some day—and you've walked right into the spot where you'll be most useful. You'll make a fine stool——"

"Say! A job's a job to me. I don't squeal on nobody. Belmonte may be in rackets, but I don't know nthin' about it. I do my work and get my pay—and I don't chisel around. Not that I couldn't."

And Daisy winked mischievously.

Chief of Police George Burton was entertaining a few of his choicest friends. Two exciting bridge games were in progress; a beautiful young woman with no back to her dress, whose name was in Broadway lights, was improvising at the piano; the butler was busy passing a tray of cocktails; the Chief himself, surrounded by several admiring women, was spouting in full eruption on the subject of crime and criminals.

"Since I accepted this appointment," he was saying, "I have done away with brutal police methods. There is no more third degree in the department. You must handle these fellows humanely, apply a little psychology on them, and treat them like men, not manhandle them. It's only when they are abused that they turn into copper-killers——"

The butler sidled up to him and touched his arm.

"The telephone, sir—they say it's important."

The chief shrugged his shoulders sighed and made a profound bow to his elect audience.

"You will pardon me a moment," he said, "Duty calls."

At the telephone he heard the quiet, business-like voice of John Craig, Chief of Detectives. . . . .

"——And Fitzpatrick has arrested him and five of his outfit, including Mike Cholo. They will be at headquarters in a short time. I'm sorry to bother you chief, but I think you should be on hand. Belmonte is a tough egg——"

"I'll be right down," the chief cut in. "Do nothing until I arrive." He strode back into the living room and announced: "My men have picked up Guiseppe Belmonte for the murder of four men, and I will have to take charge at headquarters at once."

"Oh, how kicky!" exclaimed the actress, clapping her hands. "Can't we all go along?—it would be no end grand to see a real gang chief."

"Please let us go with you, chief," lisped one of the women bridge players. They all crowded about him, cajoling, insistent. The Chief rubbed his chin a moment and then said:

"Well, I see no reason why you shouldn't. You are representative law-abiding, tax-paying citizens. It will give you a fair idea of how we deal with such as these."

There was a scurry for coats and wraps. Fortified with another cock-tail, the party left in three cars for Police Headquarters.

Chief Burton, who had been appointed head of the Police Department following a newspaper vice crusade, was a silk-lined society man, a demi-semi politician and a head of a large promotion agency. He had gone into the office as a man whose personal life was above reproach, one whose income forestalled any possibility of graft—but to the old-line cops, hard-boiled and experienced, he was the elegant kid, the hotcha dresser, the snowy-white daisy of personal ballyhoo—and a ridiculous amateur. He used lavender toilet water.

He assumed the airs of a czar, the newspapers kept him on the front page day after day, his first act was to disband the strong-arm squad which even the gangsters had always held in terror, and he appointed himself a committee of one to investigate the flat-feet on their beats—he might bob up at any time of day or night just when some lone cop was to pull his box, and find that the poor harness-bull's shoes weren't shined. Cops and crooks alike smirked behind his back, and crime and graft capered merrily on.

When he entered headquarters, leading his guests, swinging his cane, he was determined to make an example of Belmonte—although he didn't know what it was all about. He conducted his party to the Chief of Detectives' office on the second floor, issued commands for more chairs, and lined his friends up against the wall much like a coroner's jury. He would have liked to have set the stage better, to have used the line-up room, which was more like a theatre, but he felt that in the small office he could better command the centre of things, and he didn't want to appear too formal. He approved the idea of Belmonte being "invited in."

Chief of the Detectives Craig and his lieutenants plainly showed by their actions their astonishment of his unprecedented impromptu soiree, but said nothing. The dozen men and women lighted cigarettes, giggled, gaped and talked, while they waited for the great gang-chief to appear. Newspaper reporters and photographers enjoyed the scene, too, for it meant smoking copy.

"I hope I didn't spoil your evening, Chief," again apologized Craig. But Chief Burton, an impressive figure, strutted back and forth, swinging his stick.

"It's my worry anway, isn't it?" he insisted in a loud tone. "You say he murdered four men—strung them up in a warehouse?"

"Oh, we didn't exactly say he actually murdered them," wearily and a bit wearily corrected Craig. "We believe he's behind it—because the Dopey Boys were muscling in on his racket——"

"This IS interesting!" exclaimed the actress. "I never was so thrilled in my life."

"Well, madam, it's all a part of the day's work—the only thrill we get is when we can pin something on a bad egg like that."

A detective opened the door and announced,

"Fitzpatrick's here!"

Chief Burton stopped short in his peripatetic nervousness and turned toward the door. Fitzpatrick, his countenance grim and determined, holding the scowling Belmonte tightly by the arm walked in. He stopped short at the festive scene in the room, set his joly and yanked the gang-chief toward Chief Burton. He was followed by Mac and Tom, who had between them a tall, slender, well-dressed young fellow of dark and hawk-like countenance. This was Hike Cholo, known as a rat and a killer. Four other men, black eyes stabbing out their hatred of cops and and cop methods, were in tow of a dozen detectives.

Chief Burton surveyed the group a moment with a haughty and majestic air, cleared his throat impressively and walked up to the fat and fatuous Belmonte.

"What have you to say?" the chief demanded.

Belmonte looked him and the guests up, down and over, and answered:

"Nuttin'."

CHAPTER IV

Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick, who had battled his way upward to head of the Homicide Squad by virtue of a hard-boiled and relentless attitude toward crooks and criminals, walked out of the Chief ofDetectives' office to the accompaniment of feminine giggles and the booming of flash-lights. He snorted in disgust.

His brother, Ed, who had been lingering outside the door, hurried up to him.

"What happened?" Ed asked apprehensively, noting the evil look on Fitz's face.

'Happened!' growled Fitz. 'Happened—what else could have happened. We had no more'n got that cockroach in here than a writ of habeas corpus trails him down. The Chief wouldn't listen to reason. I wanted him to wave them aside—there's a few things I'd like to have put up to Belmonte. But our softie with his nearer-my-goodness to thee attitude toward the majesty of the law wouldn't hear to it. Belmonte laughed in his puss. And now the chief and the dolls and pansies he brought down with him are getting their pictures taken.....America, I love you!"

The door of the Chief of Detectives' office opened again. Belmonte, his swarthy and greasy countenance beaming, came out, flanked by his five hoodlums.

"Lo, Fitz," he snaped cheerily. 'Nice little party you brought me to. Some classy molls in that outfit. I invited 'em all to come down and have dinner with me some night. I'll open —."

Fitz wheeled, his face white with anger.

"You get off this time, Belmonte!" he exclaimed hoarsely, clenching his fists. "An' you're crowing over it. But so help me God I'll get you and your dirty mob. I'll——"

'Let me take a punch at the skunk, Jim!" cried Ed, pushing past his brother. Belmonte stepped behind his henchmen, still grinning. Fitz caught his brother's arm.

"Cut it, kid—don't be a fool," he admonished. 'His time'll come. He's only hanging himself."

"But I didn't hang the Dopey Boys, Cap'n," and Belmonte made a bow and maneuvered his way around Fitz, towards the stairs.

His companions, dark and evil scowls on their faces, followed him. Fitz shrugged his shoulders.

"Come on, Jim, I'll drive you home," said Mac, who had joined his chief.

"No, thanks—think I'll walk it off—goodnight," and he hurried away.

Meantime, Chief Burton was saying to Chief Craig.

"I think that fellow Fitzpatrick is over-zealous. That was a stupid, stupendous blunder he made in arresting Belmonte. And I'm the one who will get the criticism. We must have no more of this."

"But he must have had something on Belmonte to take a chance like that," said Chief Craig softly.

"You must speak severely to him," insisted Chief Burton, giving his arm to the actress, as he prepared to leave.

* * * *

Daisy Beaumont fretted and fumed in her cell at Police Headquarters.

"They just won't let a girl go straight!" she exclaimed to the phlegmatic matron, who pushed in a large can of coffee and a hunk of bread. Daisy snorted at the food and drink.

"If you let me use a telephone I'll get some decent chow," she said.

"There ain't no telephone," grunted the matron.

'Well, what's the rap—what have I done?" cried Daisy, shaking her platinum-topped head angrily. "They come around and pick me up at home. I'm making an honest livin'—workin' at a job and they won't leave me alone." She paused a moment and then said, "Let me see Captain Fitzpatrick—he's my friend."

"If he's such a friend," confided the matron, "why didn't you talk to his brother, Ed. He was the one who brought you in."

"Oh, so that was his brother—he looked more like a sheik than a cop," mused Daisy. "He was pretty nice, about it, anyway—nice and polite. But what's the rap?"

"I don't know. You'll be in the line-up at ten. You'll find out then. It's almost time. They got four other blondes like you—I guess they want to detect if they're natural or phoneyed up."

"Well, they haven't got a thing on me, not even peroxide. They can't pinch a party because of their complexion."

"But they did. Anyway, here they are now. Come on."

The matron dangled a bunch of keys which hung from her belt and the lock squeaked open. Daisy unconsciously patted her hair in place. Outside she was lined up with six other girls and marched down a long hallway.

On the line-up stage, beneath a strip of lights casting dazzling glares and backed before a large black board which was ruled off in feet and inches, the girls were aligned much like a chorus before a stage director. This was the shadowbox, and out beyond in the dim light Daisy could see the silhouetted faces of a score of men.

"Straighten up, girls!" shouted an imperious voice. The seven girls, one of whom was sniffing, stiffed at the command.

"Well, do you recognize her?" came the same voice.

"I can't say—but that looks like her—only she had on a different dress," came in husky tones. Daisy squinted at the speaker, attired in overalls, a cap in his hand. He was looking hard at the girl next to her, and Daisy felt the girl shiver.

"What did she say to you when she stopped your truck?"

"She said—she said, 'Which way's Randolph Street?'"

"Hey you! Come on say it—Which way's Randolph Street."

The girl murmured something and the command, staccato and sharp came again.

"Which—which way's Randolph Street," the girl faltered.

"That's her—I recognize her voice!" exclaimed the man in overalls. The girl began to cry.

"Okay—take her out."

"No—no—no—" sobbed the girl.

"Take her out!" Let the others go. All but Daisy Beaumont there—I want to talk to her."

The girls were led from the stage. Daisy stood defiant beneath the glaring lights.

"Now, Daisy, you were in Bedford weren't you?" asked the officer, walking up to her.

"Yeah—what of it? I took a wrong rap—an' they let me go when they found I'd been framed—can't you leave the girl alone to earn an honest livin'—"

"Honest?" You work for Belmonte, don't you?"

"Certainly I do—and I work. Plenty of girls work for worse guys than him—and I need the job."

"Well, I'm going to let you go this time—but there's certain things we want to know. You'll be better outside than in. I want you to keep your eyes open and report—"

"Stool?" asked Daisy contemptuously.

"No, just keep yourself out of trouble. It'll be better if you're friends with us—understand."

"Huh—I understand."

"Well, we'll let you go—but remember you've got a record—watch your step—"

"All right, mister, when do I leave?"

"You're free to go now—take her out, Ed."

Ed Fitzepatrick motioned to her. She jumped lightly from the platform. Ed took her by the arm and led her through the group of detectives. When they got to the street she stopped and said contemptuously:

"Well, you ain't nothin' like your brother—he's at least a square shooter if he is a copper."

"And you're a pretty classy looker, even if you are tied up with that mob," grinned Ed, tipping his hat. "Somehow I kind o' think—I'll be seein' you!"

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Shravan Shood 7, 1938.
Parsi—Aspandad 7, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 6, 1351.
Sunrise 6h 17m
Sunrise 6h. 18m.
Hightide—4.53 16.33.
Lowtide—10.24, 23.14.
Phases of the Moon:—First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h 10m p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m. last quarter 24th Aug., 0h. 51m., p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1 h 25 m: a.m.
The Rotary Club of Bombay, 1-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.
Y. W. C. A. Mr. Miller's Lecture on Music.
Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on "India and Ottawa Conference" in Ma-Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, August 10.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 11
Municipal Corporation 4-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Capitol: "Beast of the City." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Strangers May Kiss". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Brothers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: "His Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Globe: "Chatra-Bakavali". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
Krishna Cinema: "Gulbakavli". Daily 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Opera House: "Merchant of Venice" Daily 6 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Scarface". Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace Talkies (Byculla): "A Free Soul." Daily 6-30 and 9-30. Thursday matinee 4 p.m.
Rialto: "See America Thirst". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "Paris-Beguin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Book Talk by the "Bookman"; 9 p.m. News in Hindu, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Miss Goklibai with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi).

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Prof. J.B. Primrose will meet his students in English Literature (Shakespeare) to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College, 2nd floor.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth will speak in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Theosophy—the next Phase."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Prof. H. L. Kaji, will deliver a lecture on "Co-operation and Nation Building."

JAGANNATH SHANKARSHETH PUNYATITHI MANDAL:—Under the joint auspices of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarsheth Punyatithi Mandal, Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya and Young Men's Hindu Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. to honour the memory of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarsheth in connection with his memory at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Miss Krishnakumari Gajanan Shertukde will address the meeting. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 7th inst. and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th inst.

The "Ranchi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

REDUCED TELEGRAPH RATES.

With effect from August 10 the charge for the registration of abbreviated telegraphic addresses will be reduced to Rs. 20 per annum and Rs. 12 for six months. These rates will apply to all existing addresses from the dates of expiry of the terms for which they have already been paid. No refunds will be given. Charge for Government addresses which have not yet been paid for, but which date from April 1 last, will be as heretofore Rs. 75 for the initial period of six months or Rs. 25 for one year as they elect. On the expiry of these terms they can be renewed at reduced rates now sanctioned.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BY BACK DOOR?

Reference Of Non-Japanese Goods To Tariff Board For Extra Duty

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S WARNING TO GOVT.

(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Speaking at the second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, held on the 5th August, Mr. Sheo Kissen Bhatter said:—

I feel happy to be able to say that the situation in the sphere of trade, commerce and industries has begun to show, as all of us ardently desire, some signs of improvement. The conclusions arrived at at the Reparations Conference at Lausanne have, I venture to think, definitely wiped out reparation payments. The recent conversion of the British War Loan from 6½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. was a signal for cheaper money rates and resulted in higher Security prices. The German General Elections also point to further peaceful development in Central Europe. Due to this optimistic feeling prices have shown a tendency to rise. Bank rates have also been lowered not only in England but in other countries and India as well. I also feel that the Government of India will come out before long with some loan conversion operation.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES.

As a result of the events in the international sphere, there has been an improvement in prices here and I trust that the fall in prices which we have been witnessing since 1928, has now been definitely arrested, and that gradually higher prices will prevail. I also trust that the Government of India will consider carefully the various suggestions made by this Chamber in the course of their letter dated the 4th July in regard to the necessity and method of raising the price level in India by adopting a suitable Currency and Financial policy. In anticipation of the Government's adopting a scientific Currency policy, I am looking forward to our hopes towards a recovery in the economic situation being realised. The economic situation, I am convinced, cannot possibly improve before a higher price level is reached. The final report of the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations which was recently published also points to the fact that "the real burden of debts would be lessened" by the realisation of a higher price level. The international credit structure can only improve if debts fixed in terms of money can be repaid in money with more or less the same purchasing power as prevailed at the time of their contraction. To ask the debtor to repay in terms of money with a purchasing power 2 or 3 times higher than at present, can only lead to wholesale bankruptcy. I fervently hope that the Government of India will not fail to adopt the suggestions made by this Chamber viz., of increasing the price-level, even if it has to take isolated action in the absence of other European countries.

YEN AND TEXTILE.

An important question which has been engaging the serious attention of the commercial and industrial community in India is the depreciation of the Japanese Yen-Rupee Exchange and its repercussions on indigenous industries. As you are aware the Government of India, on representations from the Millowners' Association as well as several commercial bodies including our own, have referred to the Tariff Board the question of the necessity of granting additional protection to the Cotton Textile Industry to counter-balance the disadvantage due to the depreciation of the Yen. While almost all the commercial and industrial bodies represented to the Government suggesting immediate action against dumping of imports from Japan through depreciated Exchange, it is difficult to understand why the Government have referred to the Tariff Board for examination the case of only one industry viz., the Cotton Textile Industry, although there are, as the Government are aware, several other industries, e.g., Wire and Wire Nails industry, glass and glass bangles industry, belting industry, leather industry, etc., which stand in the need of help at the present juncture. What is more, it passes my comprehension why the Government have not taken immediate action although as the Government have observed the "existing law permits imposition of additional duties by 'executive action' upon cotton piece-goods". To meet the exigencies of the situation which is fraught with danger to the indigenous cotton industry, it would have been appropriate if the Government had taken an 'ad interim' action and imposed an additional duty on Japan, in response to an unanimous demand, pending a final decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. It is a pity that the Government have not taken prompt action and have taken recourse to dilatory method. I hope, however, that the Tariff Board will expedite their report and the Government will take action speedily without loss of any further time, as I have an apprehension that between now and the time of the Government taking action in the matter, larger quantities of Japanese goods will be thrown in the Indian market to the detriment of indigenous industries.

OPPOSED TO IMPERIAL FREFERENCE.

I also fail to understand why in their Communique the Government should have referred to the Tariff Board the question of the imposition of additional duties on cotton piecegoods of countries other than the United Kingdom, when the specific demand from all quarters was of taking action only against Japan and that too for a specified reason viz., of the depreciation of her Currency to a great extent. I must take this opportunity of making it clear once again on behalf of this Chamber, as well as the Indian mercantile community that they are unequivocally opposed to the Imperial Preference in any shape or form. I trust that the Tariff Board will take cognisance of this view of the Indian commercial community and the public and make such recommendations as are needed to counteract the disadvantage through the depreciation of the Japanese Currency. The imposition of any additional duties against other countries, as is suggested by the Government in the course of their Communique, is absolutely needless, unwanted and will only confirm the impression that the Government of India are too anxious to introduce Imperial Preference regardless of how the people view it. I would strongly advise the Government of India not to take any unwise step of this character at this juncture and embitter the feelings of the Indian public still more.

JUTE AGREEMENT.

I must also take this opportunity to refer to the agreement reached by the Jute Mills Association with the non-Association Mills in May last, in regard to the restriction in working hours. The extended working hours of the non-Association Mills had threatened the jute trade and industry with immediate disaster. There was an unanimity of feeling that if an immediate and reasonable agreement could not be arrived at, the prices of jute might witness a still sharper fall. In this connertion, I must admit that there was a considerable differences of opinion between the Association Mills and the non-Association Mills and it was difficult to arrive at an amicable solution. Thanks, however, to the intervention of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Sir John Anderson, an amicable settlement has been arrived at without having recourse to direct Governmental interference, and as a consequence, peace has been restored, at least for a few months to come. I would suggest that the situation in regard to growth and manufacture of jute should be watched in the meanwhile, with a view to arrive at a permanent solution before the expiry of the present agreement, to ensure that confidence is created in the consuming markets of the world

PROTEST AGAINST HOARE PLAN.

Before I conclude, I must needs refer in howsoever brief a space to the situation in the political sphere. As we are all aware the Round Table Conference method has been given the go-by and the utterance of Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, in the Parliament on June 28, has removed what little faith there was in the minds of the people in the British Cabinet. The Liberals who stuck so long to the co-operative method have also been disillusioned. The representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry saw the futility of the Round Table Conference while they were in London, and unless certain conditions which are laid down in the Resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Federation, are fulfilled, the Federation does not see any utility in further co-operation. I feel convinced that the Round Table Conference method is being abandoned, because the British Government see the futility of further discussion in regard to the framing of the constitution, in the absence of the real representatives of the people, by which term I mean persons who are in a position to deliver the goods. Indian public opinion will not be satisfied with anything less than full Responsible Government in British India, as a whole, including autonomy for the Provinces, and I must observe that very delay in the realisation of his desire of the people in becoming masters in their own house, will be viewed with great resentment and suspicion by the people. In the interest of restoration of peace and goodwill in the country I would strongly advise the British statesmen to explore methods without loss of time of arriving at a prompt and satisfactory political settlement with this country.

HARKARE AGAIN

COMPLAINT AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE

BOMBAY, Monday.

With his customary "salaam" Mr. G. K. Harkare again appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and presented one of his typical complainants. Last week his complaint was against the havildar of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court but today the complaint was directed against the Chief Justice himself.

When Mr. Harkare entered the witness box, the magistrate, addressing him, said: I know you are not a certified lunatic, but I am sure you are hopelessly weak mentally."

The magistrate asked Harkare whether he knew the person against whom he was filing the complaint.

Harkare:—I know. I am filing a complaint against the Chief Justice.

Magistrate—I shall forward your complaint to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to take action against you.

Harkare:— Thank you, very much.

OLD OFFENDER JAILED

For Attempt To Assault Watchman

"It is only two months since I have come out of the Nasik Jail. I admit I had 14 previous convictions, but if your worship let me go this time, I will not trouble the courts any more."

In these words Munir Wazir, an old offender, prayed for mercy who was charged with criminal trespass into the compound of Mr. Walchand Hirachand's bungalow in Narayan Dabholkar Road on August 5 last before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WATCHMAN'S CHASE

The watchman in the employ of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, in his evidence stated that the accused was noticed by the witness loitering in the compound. When questioned by witness, accused got frightened and took to his heels. When witness gave him a chase, accused entered into the garage of Mr. Smith of the City police whose bungalow adjoins to that of Mr. Walchand Hirachand. On he accused attempting to assault witness with an iron rod, latter raised an alarm. An armed police, posted at the entrance of the bungalow of Mr. Smith, came to his rescue and arrested the accused.

The armed police stated that he had arrested the accused in the act of attempting to assault the watchman.

The accused denied the charge In reply to a question by the court, the accused stated that he had no witnesses and added that who would believe the evidence of an old offender, who had 14 previous convictions.

The magistrate on clear evidence before him convicted the accused and sentenced him as stated above.

Accounts Clerks And Local Fund Accountants Exams

Examination for the appointments of Accounts clerks and Local Fund Accountants for District Local Boards will be held on the 17th October at Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Candidates who intend to appear for either of these examinations should apply in writing to the Secretary, Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations, opposite Council Hall, Poona. Applications for admission to the examinations should reach the Secretary on or before August 27.

MOTOR GARAGE BURNT

RIOT SUSPECTS REMANDED

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is alleged that some Muslims set fire to the motor Garage of Rao Bahadur Manajirao, situated at Kamatipura, on May 16 during the riots. The Nagpada police have arrested in this connection so far three Muslims on suspicion and all of them have been remanded to police custody by Mr. Oscar Brown, till August 13.

The Nagpada police arrested last evening Peer Mohemad Daha at Kamatipura in this connection and the suspect was to-day placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, and police not opposing the bail, the suspect was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 100 with one surety till August 13.

LARGE KNIFE.

Syed Hassan Syed Mohemad arrested by the Nagpada police last evening while he was in possession of a large knife was to-day produced before Mr. Thakker charged with disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner against the carrying of lethal weapons.

As it was a riot case and as Mr. Brown was not sitting to-day, the magistrate ordered the suspect to be released on a bail of Rs. 40 till to-morrow.

15 Muslims Put Up For Looting

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bachoo Ibrahim and fourteen others, who were arrested on the 6th and 7th instant, were produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, on a charge of theft in a cloth-shop of one Haridas Kara situated in front of the Bhendy Bazaar Tram Junction.

The police officer, in his remand application, stated that on July 31 and August 4 the complainant reported that his shop was broken open on two occasions and property collectively valued Rs. 1338|10 was stolen. The building in which the shop was located was vacant due to recent rioting. Entrance was effected by making a hole in the wall at the rear through a vacant room. Several implements such as iron rod, jemmey, spade, kerosene lamp, were found at the scene of the offence. In the course of the enquiries, the first accused was arrested on the 6th instant, while the rest were arrested on the 7th instant, and a portion of the stolen property worth Rs. 1/1 was found with one of them.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who appeared for Rahmatalli, Mahomedali, sixth accused, applied for bail.

The magistrate directed that all the accused be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each with one surety and Rs. 50 to be deposited in cash.

The case was adjourned till August 24.

Hindu Boy Accuses Mother Of Ill-Treatment

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tukaram Gangaram, a Hindu lad, was picked up by the Lamington Road Police at Grant Road on Friday evening. As the child's parents could not be traced, he was sent to the Children's Home at Umarkhadi on the same night. Two days later at about 3 p. m. the mother of the boy reported about the disappearance of her son to the police, who referred her to the Superintendent of the Children's Home.

It appears that the boy was questioned by the Superintendent and he stated to her that as his father was insane, he left the home and that he did not want to return to his mother as, the alleged, she was ill-treating him.

The boy was produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, who remanded the boy to "Home" custody till August 10.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Next Saturday, Sunday and Monday, there will be a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) Admission free. All are welcome. Buy Swadeshi, Support Swadeshi

The Imperial High School Ex-Student's Association

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday, the 14th August, 1932, at 10 a.m. in the School Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on August 6 and is due to arrive on August 10.

A MIGHTY SPECTACLE
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER

SCARFACE

THERE ARE MORE THRILLS IN THIS PICTURE THAN ANY OTHER YOU HAVE SEEN

RUTHLESS GANGSTER WARFARE SAID TO DEPICT THE LIFE OF AL CAPONE AMERICA'S STAR GANGSTER

PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10—FREE LIST SUSPENDED

WEALTHY MONEYLENDER CHARGED

Alleged Robbery And Cheating

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three Pathans, including Mahomed Noor Golabsha, a wealthy moneylenger, have been arrested by the Palton Road police, on charges of robbery and cheating. They were placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and remanded to police custody till August 10.

Sub-Inspector Dongre, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that they were arrested on Saturday night. Narimkhan Nazar wanted a loan of Rs. 100/ and approached the accused Golabsha, who agreed to give him the required sum if Nazar would pass a promissory note. Nazar was then taken near the General Post Office by the first accused and made to affix his thumb impression to a promissory note for Rs. 100/ on his demanding the amount, he was taken by the first accused and two other Pathans to a tea-shop. The accused, it was alleged, forcibly took away from Nazar a sum of Rs. 11/ which he had with him, and then ran away.

Nazar lodged a complaint with the police and the accused were arrested.

A bail application made on behalf of the first accused was refused.

NON-BRAHMIN YOUTHS' CONFERENCE.

A public meeting of the non Brahmin youths of Bombay was held at Shivaji Hall, Byculla on Sunday, Dr. G.M. Bhonsale presiding. The meeting passed resolutions with a view to hold a session of the non-Brahmin youth of Bombay Presidency in October and the following Reception Committee was formed:—

1. Mr. K.S. Daundker, M. A. LL.B. (Chairman).
2. Dr. G.M. Bhonsale (Vice Chairman).
3. Mr. R.S. Bahirat (Vice-Chairman).
4. Mr. Raghunath Mahade Pansare: Treasurer.
5. Mr. Bapoosahib D. Bhaleka (Secretary).
6. Mr. S.V. Ragji: Secretary.
7. Mr. D.S. Surve: Secretary.

All those who wish to take part in the coming non-Brahmin youth conference should write to the Secretary, Non-Brahmin Youth Conference, Khariwalla Building Lalbaug, Bombay 12.

"KAMATIPURA HINDU SAUNRAKSHAN MANDAL"

First Aid Classes

Under the auspices of the above Mandal First Aid Classes will be held from the 14th inst. Drs. Bhusrat and Swami have kindly consented to deliver lectures. Students desirous of joining the above classes should intimate their names to the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the above Mandal at 69, 3rd Kamatipura St. Bombay No. 8. Time and place will be notified later.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday, the 15th August will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Cocoanut Day".

All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the under mentioned combined offices will, however, remain open and work as usual:—

1 Colaba, 2 Kalbadevi, 3 Masjid, 4 Mazgaon, 5 Fort St. Bkg. Office, 6 Byculla, 7 Girgaon, 8 Malabar Hill, 9 Parel, 10 Dadar, 11 Dharavi, 12 Bandra, 13 Mahim, 14 Umarkhadi, 15 Manjvi, 16 Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Hawa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

THE CAPITOL
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1932

THE ONLY REMEDY

Last week we considered the statement submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Tariff Board on the question of protection to the textile industry. We have now before us a similar statement submitted to the Board by the Bombay Millowners' Association. Both these bodies make out a very strong case for adequate protection to the national industry so as to enable it and the handloom industry to supply all the cloth that the country needs. But, while the Merchants' Chamber takes a broad view of the question, demands a reduction in costs of production through the abolition of the extravagant Managing Agency system, and lays down various other conditions to be fulfilled by concerns seeking protection, the Millowners are more self-centred in their outlook, and are silent on the Managing Agency system and the other conditions suggested by the Chamber.

ALWAYS JAPAN.

Again, while the Chamber is emphatic against the principle of Imperial Preference discrimination against non-empire countries, the millowners barely hint at the Lancashire menace but quote with seeming approval Mr. Hardy's view that Japan is India's most successful and dangerous competitor. This view is only half true. Whatever the danger from Japan, it is easy enough to persuade the Government to give special protection against that country. But at present it is impossible to persuade the Government to provide any special or substantial protection against Lancashire. That is why the majority of people regard Lancashire as the most dangerous rival.

FORMIDABLE FACTOR.

Two or three years ago Sir George Rainy estimated that only about 12-1/2 per cent. of the imports of piece-goods from Great Britain were directly competitive with the products of Indian mills. At that time the Millowners themselves pointed out that Sir George had considerably underestimated the competitive sphere between India and Britain. Since then India has made strenuous and successful efforts to produce finer fabrics like those imported from Lancashire. In other words the competitive sphere has considerably increased. Moreover, the country is now pledged to the Swadeshi creed according to which Indians must content themselves with only such cloth as this country can produce and must not import a single yard of foreign cloth. To such a beneficent creed Lancashire is as much a menace as is Japan or any other country, and the millowners cannot afford to make light of this formidable factor.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

The Millowners' commend to the Tariff Board, and through it to Government, the excellent example of Japan in encouraging its industries. They point out that the Japanese Government supports banking operations, loans monies to all kinds of industries at low rates of interest, and encourages the formation of Export Associations or Guilds, whose operations it subsidises where necessary. The Japanese Government has established a Bureau of Foreign Trade and provides a very efficient service of Trade Commissioners in all parts of the world. A Bill was also recently passed authorising Government on the advice of the responsible Minister to reimburse exporters to the extent of 70 per cent. of losses incurred through dishonouring of bills on shipments to certain specified and undeveloped markets. The result of this enterprising policy, say the Millowners', are to be seen in the enormous expansion of Japan's export trade within the last few years. In India on the contrary, the difficulties of manufacturers and exporters have in the last few years considerably increased by the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at 18d. gold.

THE GREATEST MENACE.

However beneficial the exchange may have been to Lancashire, it has, as the millowners point out, "adversely affected the purchasing power of the agriculturist owing to the lower rupee prices received for his crops" and "the difficulties of the (textile) industry owing to the sustained effort to maintain the 1/6 ratio have been aggravated by the high bank rate which has prevailed in India for a number of years, partly as a consequence of the manipulations of exchange." These contentions confirm the popular conviction, shared by all intelligent business men, that the greatest menace to Indian industries is domination, by British trade interests of which the Lancashire menace is only one symptom.

UNTIL WE ARE FREE.

The Bombay Millowners, as well other businessmen, must realise fully that there can be no economic salvation for India unless and until she is politically free. It is unreasonable to expect the same fostering treatment of industries in this country from the Government as the Japanese Government bestows on its indigenous industries and futile to continue the policy of begging from those who also have other interests to consider. The only remedy for India is the transfer of the control of commercial and industrial policy to the hands of Indians.

Cry Of The Suburbans

It is now over two months and a half since the Suburban service of the B.B. and C.I Railway was disorganised owing to the destruction by fire of the electric sub-station at Bandra. It took the Railway authorities two weeks to introduce a somewhat regular but restricted service and early in June they began running this service according to a special provisional time-table. Although it is now over two months since these provisional arrangements were introduced the travelling public are still deprived of the normal service and this causes considerable inconvenience, especially to passengers staying in suburbs beyond Bandra.

The Indian travelling public is an uncomplaining one, but the Railway authorities owe an explanation to the residents of Greater Bombay as to the inordinate delay that has taken place in reverting to the normal timings for Suburban trains. The provisional arrangements involve the cutting out of several fast trains and the slowing down of trains beyond Bandra, so that passengers staying at long distances have to spend more time on the journeys to and from Bombay. When the Railway service was electrified, Suburban passengers were assured of a quicker and more frequent service and the fares have been increased very heavily twice during the last ten years.

Having secured, however, an assured traffic to distant Suburbs the authorities of the B.B. and C.I Railway now appear to be indifferent if not callous towards the requirements of the passengers for an improved service, presumably because they are aware that the residents of more distant suburbs especially those staying beyond Borivli have no other means of getting to Bombay. Such indifference merits strong condemnation and all interested in the growth of Greater Bombay must demand from the authorities of the Railway an explanation of their attitude towards Suburban development as indicated by the long-time they have taken in securing the resumption of the normal running of their Suburban service.

ABOLISH ILLITERACY FIRST

—:o:—

In an address at Poona Sir T. Vijayaragavacharya, President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, described in detail the research work carried out so far by the Council and emphasised that "even colleges and private individuals engaged an research work could apply to the Council for approval of schemes and financial assistance to carry them out." This is encouraging but as the President himself reminded his audience, if the farmer, for whose primary benefit agricultural research must be conducted, remains illiterate, this new knowledge is bound to be a closed book to him. If every cultivator "is to be provided with sufficient education to be able to read at least the vernacular papers" a very large amount of money must be spent by Government to give practical shape to his very desirable ideal. But this is precisely what Government have refused to do. The education departments are the first to be starved owing to "financial stringency." India has, indeed, made very little headway in fighting literacy, the popular demand for onerous financial state support or the promotion of literacy being ignored, though local authorities are coolly asked to impose fresh burdens on the rate-payers if they *must* have education. So long as the farmer remains illiterate, much of this research work in agriculture will remain useless to him. A truly national government would have striven to abolish illiteracy first.

MOONJE MYSTERY

The rather far-fetched explanation of the Hindu Mahasabha about Dr. Moonje's resignation will not hold water. It is stated that he was sent to England to counter Dr. Ambedkar's propaganda, but with the change of policy the Committee felt that Dr. Moonje could do better work in India. We are also told that Dr. Moonje always wanted freedom to do as he liked; in that case are we to understand that his most reactionary proposals for keeping Finance and Army under foreign control for long periods were his own creation and that he did not speak for the Mahasabha? In that case we fail to understand why the Mahasabha should broadcast his statement, as if it were a precious document containing the charter of Indian freedom. Or did he want to capture Whitehall by agreeing to accept even lower terms than the Muslim communalists were prepared to? There is some mystery behind this and in the name of honesty, the Mahasabha should take the public into their confidence.

RUPEE FUND FOR FIREMEN

We gladly commend the appeal for tangible recognition of the services rendered by Bombay's firemen during the recent riots. A fairly substantial amount has been subscribed for the recognition of the services rendered by the police and it would be ungenerous and invidious to leave the members of the Fire Brigade out of the reckoning. Those services were of no mean account in saving both life and property during the orgy of loot and arson that tortured the City for the best part of two months, and they imposed a strain on the energies and patience of the men concerned that cannot be fairly calculated in the terms of their engagement. Twenty-four hours' duty and continuous calls to fresh outbreaks was the rule, rather than an exception, during the height of the disorders, but the firemen were always ready to turn out again and work with energy in preventing or extinguishing serious conflagrations. We agree with the correspondent from whom the appeal originated that it is up to the insurance companies, who must have been saved vast sums, to respond generously to this appeal. As for the public anything from a rupee upwards will be welcomed. Subscriptions should be forwarded to C. M. Rose, Esq., c/o Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BRITISH LABOUR BOSSES UNWILLING TO HELP INDIA

Jamnagar's New Role

(From Our Own Correspondent).

(By Air Mail). LONDON, July 30.

"In no circumstance, in one form or other, do we propose to embarass the Government of India during our stay in that country." This is an extract from a letter written to the British authorities on behalf of the delegation which is to be sent out to India by the Labour Party "to understand the real situation" in that country. Mr. Lansbury's suggestion that the Labour Party should be allowed to mediate between Government and Mahatma Gandhi was politely turned down by Sir Samuel Hoare.

EX-MINISTERS' ADVICE.

Faced with such a situation, Mr. Lansbury and his colleagues, who control the Headquarters of the India League, a semi-official Labour Party organisation, met their Party leaders, including Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Herbert Morrison for a final bid for financial help to support the delegation. But the two ex-Ministers, who have a strong influence in the Party, insisted that the Party spokesmen in the House of Commons, should not be very severe towards the National Government in relation to its policy of ordinances in India. It was emphasised that there is every possibility of the National Government soon breaking up, owing to a rapid wave of discontent amongst the Tory backbenchers over non-Tory Ministers' activities in the country.

If the Prime Minister agrees on dissolution of Parliament so as to force the hands of the electorate to return another Government at Westminster the Labour Party should be prepared to once again accept the Governmental saddle. With this view in mind, the Party leaders, so runs the argument advanced by the Bosses, should be careful about the criticism of the present Government. Because, perhaps in India, the prospective Government may be faced with the same temper of the Indian people with which Sir Samuel Hoare is faced to-day. The Labour spokesmen in the House of Commons are particularly warned that there is every possibility of Labour facing a still acute situation in India in the next few months and Labour may have to adopt the policy of rule by Ordinances.

JOB FOR SMALLER MEN.

It was, therefore agreed that no prominent member of the Labour Party should be sent out to India but only smaller men should be lent to the India League for the deputation purposes. That will also keep the hands of the Transport House leaders free to act as they like when the delegation returns from India. This accounts for the re-shuffling of the delegation. We are now told that neither Mr. Harold Laski, nor Mr. Morgan Jones are in a position to take a trip to India. Instead one Mr. Leonard Matter will fill the breach by taking the trip. In Indian circles it is pointed out that as a journalist, Mr. Matter, an ex-M.P. will find it profitable after returning from India to keep himself busy in absence of a Parliamentary career. The delegation is leaving London, I am told, next week, though the officials of the League show positive reticence to supply any information about its activities. It is stated that the League Executive has received adverse comments on the proposed delegation from the Indian community and to avoid any direct hostile demonstration at the railway station, the deputationists will adopt the only practical method of leaving the country in a clandestine manner, as was done by Sir John Simon and his colleagues.

LET DOWN BY THE CHURCH.

The more we think of the Indian situation, in the light of the Press comments in this country and the statements of Sir Samuel Hoare, the more are we convinced of the childlike attitude of the Labour Party. Last week, Mr. Lansbury told us that he appealed to the Pope to intervene in the Irish crisis. Talking the other day to an Indian friend, the Leader of the Opposition assured him that he hoped that the Missionaries will protest strongly to Government regarding Irish and Indian issues. But faced with facts, we notice that the Church is not behind Mr. Lansbury, though a few individuals are encouraging him in that belief. The Head of the Church has informed Mr. Lansbury that neither he, as an individual nor the Church as an Institution can fall in line with Mr. Lansbury's wishes to support the Indian claim for freedom, or, in the language of Mr. Lansbury "Indian claim for self-determination."

JAMSAHEB'S ASSURANCE.

Side by side with the publication of the States Enquiry Committee's Report, which is characterised by the Press as a report of competent auditors giving a statement of profit and loss, we have before us the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar. Speaking at a luncheon arranged by the Liverpool Merchants trading with India he showed his ambition to change his role from a cricket player to that of an umpire in an effort to increase trade between this country and India. "Ranji" made an earnest plea for a better psycholo-

(Continued on next page).

Notes of the Day

Nothing Doing At Ottawa.

That the Ottawa Conference was likely to be a damp squib was a foregone conclusion, as every country wanted to get the better of the other and they were all hucksterers. Reuter now informs us in a very subdued but diplomatic mood, after the exuberance of the last few days, that the "deliberations are unlikely to yield sensational results." It does not require much political acumen to tell that. The Lancahire deputation which went to Ottawa has returned empty-handed, and the deputation of steel manufacturers is likely to get no better results. Mr. Bennett may be an Imperialist to the core, but Canadians are not so very enamoured of that creed. At present, except for a little butter and similar things, none of the Dominions have been able to palm off their wares on others and there is a kind of stalemate.

Anomalies of Official Ethics.

The Madras Council threw out a motion for holding state lotteries on the lines of the Irish Free State Lottery for financing "public utility undertakings, such as trunk roads, bridges, water-supply, rural, medical and elementary education" and many other things. The Government objection was the same as that of the Lord Chancellor of England both from the economic and moral standpoints. It is rather late in the day to condemn lotteries on the score that they increase speculation among the public when lakhs of rupees exchange hands in this way. The Goa lottery is with us for all times; add to it the Irish and Calcutta sweeps; the race course; the cotton and commodity markets; the share bazar; the American figure gambling. All this is done by the major part of the population of Bombay, and yet whenever there is a question of a public lottery, the Government are shocked at the very idea. When there was a question of holding a lottery in aid of Bombay Hospitals the Government of India's morals would not permit of such an outrage, and yet every month lakhs of rupees are sent to Goa for supposed hospitals, though some people say there is not a single good hospital there. These are the anomalies of life!

Pettiness.

The Lahore Municipality having resolved to purchase an oil painting of Pandit Motilal Nehru to be hung in the Municipal Hall, the Commissioner of Lahore Division has thought fit to inform the Municipality that he would not recommend to Government to sanction the purchase as Government had already refused to sanction a similar proposal from another Municipality. The Lahore Municipality, however, has done well to decide not to rescind its original resolution but to raise the necessary amount through contributions from the members. Government will have to think ten times before opposing even the hanging of the portrait in the Municipal Hall. They ought not to be allowed to interfere in matters like decorating Municipal halls with portraits of national leaders or national flags or otherwise.

Social Boycott.

It is well known that Mahatma Gandhi has invariably forbidden every kind of boycott against Government servants or other persons opposed to the Congress programme in regard to food and other necessaries of life. And it is indeed "one of the finer features of the grim struggle that is going on", Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says in a press statement that "Congressmen and their sympathisers have refused to use their natural position of advantage in the country to organise this form of social boycott" against officials and even under the greatest provocation. As against this, says Mr. Rajagopalachari, some officials "seek to bring about a social boycott of Congress workers"

A Hint to Government.

In defence of this statement Mr. Rajagopalachari refers to instances of "official pressure and intimidation of hotel keepers and others and sometimes, it is said, even friends and blood relations." He is therefore constrained to appeal to non-Congressmen "to resist such inroads on homelike and hospitality." Government gain little and lose much by countenancing social boycott of Congress workers directly or in-

THOSE PUZZLING AITCHES!

G. K. N. Takes South Indians To Task

Contributed by G. K. N.

There is no doubt of the predominance of the South Indian in the literary region of Bombay. They are dominating the field of journalism, and deservedly so. Their industry and uncommon energy distinguish them from the natives of Bombay proper; and some of them, should they be repatriated as it is said with the advent of Provincial Autonomy the authorities propose to do, will surely have left their mark on the Province; and that as frugal men, many of whom really scorn delights and live laborious days.

They have, however, introduced in Bombay an undesirable innovation, which might now be conveniently stopped since it has not gone very far. I refer to their habit of inserting an H where it is not wanted and omitting it where it is necessary in our proper names. Every morning's paper illustrates my meaning. To-day, for instance, in a contemporary we read of a "Gujarathi tenant of the building of New Chinch Bunder Road" being assaulted by a "young Gurkha named Bhaktavarsing." Obviously it should be Gujarati and Bakthavarsing. It is now some six years since I indicated the Garba dance being mis-spelt so as inadvertently to connote offensive nonsense. There is an excuse for the men of Madras, I mean so far as the mistake is concerned. It would be a safe rule for them to write an H where it is not used in their Province and omit it where they use it. But we are confident if this grotesque use and abuse of H is continued, we shall have to be reading the Mahabarath; and just as we have begun to read of the Sinhasta. Instances will occur by the score to the casual reader

Tipsy-Cake

Sir Pravash Mitter was so horrified at the proposal to hoist the National Flag at a meeting in memory of that great patriot Surendranath Banerjee that he left the meeting in disgust. And the meeting seems to have got on much better without him.

* * * *

In expressing his disapproval the worthy Sir Pravash said: 'these gentlemen wanted to pay respect to Sir Surendra's memory in a way which the illustrious deceased would not have approved." No doubt he had ascertained the views of the departed patriot at a spirit seance before coming to the meeting.

* * * *

The "Free Press Bulletin" is perturbed at the failure of King Nadir Shah to include Hindus among his guests for the Independence celebrations. We do not know whether the charge is true, but it was certainly a grave omission to overlook a distinguished Dancing Dervish.

* * * *

The Bori Bunder Babe is terribly shocked at the immoral proposal brought forward in the Madras Council recommending State Lotteries for the financing of public utility undertakings. She calls it a "pernicious proposal" and declares that "what has been turned down as immoral in the case of Bombay cannot be a moral undertaking in Madras."

* * * *

This proposition intrigues us somewhat. We look to patriotic Madrasis to take up the challenge that they must accept their standard of morals from Bombay, especially from Bori Bunder.

* * * *

The Babe, of course, being of true Bori Bunder stock, has her own flexible standard of morals. She will continue to publish pages of tipsters' advertisements when she can get them, as hitherto, without regard to whether the gambling thus encouraged, and even instigated, has any utility other than of putting money into the pockets of book-makers and Bori Bunder prudes.

* * * *

Drastic cuts are being made in the salaries of Hollywood Film Stars. Salaries of Rs. 16,000 per week are being reduced to a mere Rs. 10,000. It would'nt be surprising if a crop of suicides were to follow. A film star can hardly be expected to live on such a paltry pittance.

* * * *

Greta Garbo, however, remains unaffected. She has just signed a new contract with Metro-Goldwyn for about Rs. 35,000 a week. When you pay your Re. 1 or eight annas, or whatever it is, when you go to see her next film, you will realise how cheaply you have been let down.

* * * *

"Dapoli Taluka Loyalty League in the Ratnagiri District opened a branch at Jalgaon village, in the wada of Mr. Anandrao Ganesh Barve, kindly lent for the occasion. The attendance was 250 of all castes." And no doubt the "khana" was good. We are all in favour of these intercommunal feasts.

* * * *

"WET DAY IN BOMBAY."

The Sub-Editor who featured this most ordinary event must have had a wet night.

* * * *

"Trousers were regarded as barbarian garb in classical times and were popularised only after the disappearance of the Roman Empire."—"The Times of India." (Current Topics.) Only about 1200 years after.

* * * *

From Our Post Bag:

"Writing on the alleged maltreatment of political prisoners in the Hyderabad Central Prison, a vernacular daily of Hyderabad, the "Deshmitra" which is non-Congress and lives on official smiles, makes a suggestion that the jail authorities should consult and take advice from the leading Satyagrahi prisoners with them and deal with and control the rank and file of the politicals according to that advice."

If the paper lives on official smiles, there is a catch in

END THE COTTON DEADLOCK

Government Bill Must Be Fought But A Way Out Must Be Found

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The Indian mercantile community are a most extraordinarily ungrateful set of people. They have been told repeatedly in season and out of season—though mostly out of season—that the Ordinances were enacted in the interests of law-abiding people and for the protection of trade and commerce from the ill-advised and ruinous interference of the Congress. But they persist, most ungratefully, not only in declaring that they do not stand in need of such protection but even in asserting with great emphasis that the mere existence of ordinance rule is a contributory, if not the main, cause of the present commercial stagnation and dislocation of trade in the country.

WHO IS BLIND?

Nobody, of course, would contend for a moment that, in the absence of ordinances, the economic condition of the country would have been altogether different and that trade would have been in a very flourishing condition. But Indian businessmen persist in thinking that it would not have got into its present parlous condition and presented such a number of perplexing problems to the business world, if the Ordinances had not been thrust upon the country and made depression more depressed and confusion worse confounded. The Government, however, are out to save the country from the tyranny of the Congress and protect trade and are using their powers under the Ordinances with a benevolent desire to save the country from the economic ruin with which the Congress is threatening it.

It is really most unfortunate that the average Indian business man is so short-sighted and thick-headed that he cannot realise that the Ordinances are for his good and not for the harassment of trade and industry. But I am afraid he will go on thinking so. Every action taken under the Ordinances seems to make him more nervous and to harden the opposition against ordinance rule which has been evident from the outset.

THEY FEEL THE PINCH.

The latest protest comes from the Vyapari Mahamandal or the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations, which at its annual meeting on Saturday last made plain the view of its members that Government interference in Trade and Commerce is not desirable and that the constant arrests and detention of business men have resulted in dislocation of trade. If Congress interference with trade is bad the interference of the bureaucracy is equally bad, is the general view held by those who know where the shoe pinches in their own case and have the most intimate knowledge of the prevailing conditions and the effects produced in their various spheres of industry by the operations of ordinance rule. And it seems to me that, with such a concensus of opinion against them, the Government may as well abandon the job of trying to do good to people who are so totally unable to appreciate their benevolent intentions.

AND FROM MYSORE.

Even the Mysore Chamber of Commerce which, though its members have their habitat outside British India, are intimately concerned with the conditions prevailing in British India, has joined in the general protest and asserts [illegible] that Indian trade would get on much better without the help of repression and ordinances though the object is ostensibly to protect it. There is the same fervent appeal from both these bodies, far removed as they are from one another, for the substitution of a policy of reconciliation for the repression which they seem to think is leading the whole country, and not least the business community, away from the Government and creating an ever-widening gulf between them. As the Chairman of the Mahamandal said, though the Government averred that the Ordinances aimed at relieving the situation what actually happened was that they affected trade most adversely.

A DANGEROUS MEASURE.

But the Government, obsessed with the view that official wisdom can provide the panacea for all the ills from which India is suffering go manfully on, despite the hostile criticism and protests with which their efforts are received from all sides. The latest measure of the Government of Bombay is designd to protect the Cotton trade of Bombay from Congress tyranny, but it is opposed by nearly everyone connected with the Cotton Trade and Indian merchants generally as a dangerous innovation, far more likely to complete the ruin of the trade than to restore it to normality and prosperity. Is it worthwhile going on with such a measure? Even if it passes the Legislative Council, which is doubtful, or is certified by the Governor, is it tenable for a moment that a measure which has excited almost universal opposition from those it is designed to benefit can restore normal working in the Cotton market, which not only the Government but everyone who has the interests of the Indian Cotton Trade at heart must earnestly desire.

AGAINST INDIAN TRADE.

I am not blind to the fact that there is much going on in Bombay's Cotton market at the present time of an undesirable character and much that is even reprehensible. I think it is unfortunate, to say the least, that the boycott should have been so interpreted as adversely to affect the trade in Indian cotton, to injure Indian traders whose business it is to sell the country's products and to restrict that business in a way that ultimately operates very hardly and cruelly against the interests of the peasants who grow the cotton.

WITHOUT FRIENDS.

The Indian cotton-grower, indeed, seems to have no friends. The millowner prefers to buy foreign cotton and leaves him in the lurch and the Congress in the pursuit of a patriotic ideal creates a situation in which the free movement of his cotton in the market is severely restricted. The result is that he is handicapped on both sides. He cannot sell his cotton in the Home market and those who can sell it for him abroad are prevented from doing so. This is certainly a most undesirable impasse, a way out of which it is the duty of patriotic people to find. But that way is not to be found in a measure which places the cotton trade in the grip of executive authority and subjects it to official dictation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SWADESHI

I am a firm believer in the exclusion of foreign products as the most effective means of India's political and economical salvation. Call the policy it represents, Swadeshi or what you will, but whatever it is called it amounts in effect to a refusal to buy foreign goods or raw products of any kind, wherever there is an Indian product to take their place, and even where there is not to try and do without. I have always held that this is the policy on which the national movement should concentrate and that it would not matter if everything else is given up, if only that is vigorously pursued.

SOMETHING WRONG.

I have no right to question or criticise the wisdom of certain Congress activities, but I feel, nonethe-less, that a great deal of energy and suffering is wasted on things that do not matter a great deal. But Swadeshi is a thing to die for, an ideal for which every patriotic Indian should be prepared to sacrifice everything. What I cannot understand in this cotton business is that it results in effect, not in a boycott of foreign products but a restriction of the sale of an Indian product and thus offends against the basic principle of Swadeshi. It seems to me that there is something wrong with a boycott which hurts Indian traders, who are selling an Indian product and, what is more serious, Indian agriculturists, as much as, if not more than, it does the foreigner.

SOLUTION MUST BE FOUND.

I would not for a moment support such a measure as the proposed Cotton Bill. It would be a mischievous measure even under a Swaraj Government. It should be fought tooth and nail. But I feel very strongly that a solution should be and can be found, in other ways and by the friendly efforts of Indians themselves for the deadlock that exists.

ARGENTINIAN WINS THE MARATHON

80,000 At Olympic Sports

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8.

Eighty thousand spectators witnessed the Olympic games to-day which resulted as follows:

Marathon:—Zabala (Argentina) first, time: Two hours, 31 min. and 36 seconds. This is an Olympic Record. Lerris (Great Britain) was second two hours 31 min. and 55 seconds: Toivonen (Finland) third two hours 32 minutes and 12 seconds. Wright (Great Britain) fourth, two hours 32 min. and 42 seconds: Tsuda (Japan) fifth, two hours 34 min. and 42 seconds and Kim. (Japan) sixth, two hours 37 min. and 28 seconds. Zabala led practically throughout and won by a hundred yards.

Men's 400 metres relay race final was won by the United States in 40 seconds which is a world record.

1,600 metres relay race final:—The United States first, Great Britain second. Time: three min. 8 2/10 seconds a world's record.

Women's 400 metres relay race final: The United States: Time: 47 seconds a world's record.

Women's High Jump final: Jean Shiley (U. S.) 5 feet 5 1/4 inches—a World's Record.

Swimming: Men's hundred metres freestyle final: Miyazaki (Japan) 58 2/3 secs.

Women5s 100 metres free style semi-final: Denouden (Holland) one minute 7 3/5 seconds—a World's record.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 8.

Silver ready	17 1/2
Lower	1/8
Silver forward	17 9/16
Lower	1/8

Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Silver ready	55	2	0
Silver forward	55	4	0
Silver Sravan	56	0	0
Gold ready	29	6	0
Gold			

MR. BRELVI'S HEALTH

No Cause For Anxiety

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the leaderette in Saturday's morning edition of your paper, I beg to say that I interviewed Mr. S. A. Brelvi yesterday afternoon in the Yeravda Jail. His physical condition is not worse than what it was when I saw him in the Nasik Jail some two months back. Nor is it worse, as my son, Vaikunth, who was with me at yesterday's interview, assures me, than what it was when he last saw him in Yeravda Jail.

As regards the suitability of the Poona climate to his physical state, Mr. Brelvi told me, in answer to a direct question on the subject, that he liked the climate of the Poona Jail better, than that of the Nasik Jail. This assurance on the two points mentioned in your editorial ought to remove all anxiety from the minds of Mr. Brelvi's numerous friends.

As regards the cause of his transfer I did not ask any questions, as I felt they might not be allowed. Even if I had asked any questions, Mr. Brelvi, whom we know as a "Nimma" (half) Mahatma, would not have replied to the same.—Yours, etc.,

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Poona, August 7.

BRITISH LABOUR BOSSES UNWILLING TO HELP INDIA

(Continued from previous page.)

gical understanding of the Indian race by Great Britain when he spoke at the Constitutional Club. He stated that he had formed a company to deal in nothing but British trade. "You will see by this gesture," said His Highness, "that I am not only talking but doing something for a better trade understanding between India and Britain. There are heaps of others, like myself, only too anxious to keep the British connection firm and lasting, and I do not see why we should not be good friends always."

THE TWO INDIAS.

His Highness explained that there was a side to the Indian people which the British always neglected, and that was the psychology of the Indian mind. "You have never tried to learn it, and I beg of you to reflect that the psychology of 330,000,000 people is worth learning by all those who take an interest in world trade. In this country you do not realise that there are two Indias—one governed by the British and the other by the Indian Princes. You have always been taught to look upon India as a whole—indescribable, mystic, and Oriental in its worse sense. You have neglected through no fault of your own the side of the Indian States ruled by the Princes. Your mind is rivetted on the great centres of India such as Bombay, Madras, and Karachi, and I ask you to concentrate in the future more upon the 80,000,000 people in the States governed by the Indian Princes. They are quite desirous of trading and having trade protection with the British and not only trading with England, but of increasing that trade, especially with Manchester."

"Ranji" was loudly cheered as he assured the British merchants that "the task before us now is one of co-operation and reconstruction, particularly in the trade sphere, and there I must say the fault is not entirely with the Indian merchants. They have had many grievances, and if a suggestion of mine had been adopted, that some of the leading commercial men of your country should be invited to meet and talk with mine, some method might have been found for a revival of trade." His Highness finally added, "I do not wish Bombay any ill, but if she refuses to deal with you I am quite prepared to take up the cudgels for you."

TORY PRESS VERDICT.

There is no wonder then the Conservative Press should unanimously support the findings of the Davidson Committee. Except the "Manchester Guardian," the Press is almost unanimous in maintaining, that as the result of the recent findings of this Committee, India is not fit for self-government and the plan for an all-India Federation should be abandoned for all time. The "Times" after paying compliments to the Chairman and his colleagues on the Committee, points out that the basic safeguard, without which federation could not embrace the States, is the special relation between them (the States) and the Crown. The Northcliff "organs of public opinion" think that the danger and impracticability of giving self-government to India is demonstrated in the report. They maintain that the reading of the report convinces every one that the Committee has shown that self-government [illegible]

Millowners Oppose Cotton Bill

DRASTIC POWERS FOR GOVERNMENT NO REMEDY

The Bombay Millowners Association Committee on Monday decided to oppose the two penal clauses in the Cotton Contracts Act, Vid., Clauses 9 and 10 of the Bill.

The committee, it is understood, opposed on principle that the government should not arm themselves with powers to supercede the Board of Directors of any recognised association. In this case, they meant the Board of the East India Cotton Association and to replace it with a nominated Board of Control.

It was also pointed out that it was not right to enact such drastic powers in a statute as the committee failed to see that it would remedy the evil. Some European members spoke in favour of the bill but the resolution opposing the proposed Bill was passed by a large majority.

A copy of this resolution will be sent to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department.

Pickpocketing At Pathe Cinema

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ibrahim Hussein and Baboo Miya Bahadoor two Muslim youths, who were arrested yesterday at 6 p.m. by the Lamington Road Police, were produced today before Mr. I N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate. Fourth Court, Girgaum, on a charge of pickpocketing.

The police officer in his remand application stated that yesterday at about 6 p.m. one Vasant Wamanram Desai and his three friends had gone to Pathe Cinema. When the complainant went to buy tickets at the first class box office both the accused were there in company of another man. All the three persons were shouting "Khisa Pakit Sambhalo." All of a sudden, the first accused gave a push to the complainant, removed a leather purse containing Rs. 73/ and passed it on to a third man, who was in front of the complainant. Before the complainant could catch him, he gave him the slip.

The first accused also took to his heels. Complainant caught the second accused as an accomplice and made him over to the police constable on duty outside the compound. The first accused who subsequently appeared on the scene, was also arrested as the complainant and two witnesses identified him as the person, who had removed the purse.

The magistrate directed that they might be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each with one surety, of Rs. 50/ to be deposited in cash.

The case was adjourned till August 12.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 8.

Previous closing	3.45 3/8
To-day's closing	3.46

T T ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 8.

Previous closing	3.45 1/8
To-day's opening	3.45 1/8
To-day's closing	3.46

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 8.

Previous closing rate	6.16
To-day's opening rate	6.37
Difference	+.21
To-day's closing rate	7.03
Difference	+.87

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 197
April/May	Rs. 209
Crop	1,13,06,000 Bales.
Ginning	70,900 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Previous closing rate	4.61
To-day's opening rate	4.74
Difference	+.13
To-day's closing rate	5.28

GREAT STORE WITH A GREAT IDEAL

Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar, Limited, Supplies All Swadeshi Needs

Shoorji Vallabhdas's Swadeshi Bazar, Limited, was started with the object of promoting and encouraging purely Swadeshi goods and also to encourage and help such industries, which may be in need of monetary or any other help and to support the Cottage Industries of this country, and sell and distribute such goods only, as could be termed as pure Swadeshi

Inspired with the National spirit and zeal Seth Shoorjibhai in June, 1930, deemed it advisable to start a separate department to his Colour Company, and launched this store on a modest scale in Zaveri Bazaar, next to Mulji-Jetha Market, and was then dealing only in textiles.

In the beginning the store made a decent profit for its size, but Seth Shoorjibhai not being satisfied with only starting a store, and selling the goods at a big margin he introduced a system of charging not more than 6-1/4 per cent. profit, inclusive of establishment and other charges. With this and many other ideals in view the concern was formed into a Limited one in January 1932, and is today housed in a large premises of a four storied building in Zaveri Bazaar, next to Mulji-Jetha Market.

IDEAL OF SERVICE.

Behind this store, there is a great ideal of service and satisfaction to the customer and country. Due to the principle of charging not more than 6-1/4 p.c. profit, the concern has on the whole been making a loss, but the idea of the management is to make up the loss, by increasing the sales, and not by increasing the percentage of the profit.

In the textiles section, there are very pretty designs in saris and ladies wear, and coatings, dhoties, mulls, etc., from some of the finest certified mills are available here. Silk fabrics are those that are handspun and handwoven and the designs available are very pretty.

The store has lately started its own dyeing department, so that the printed goods sold in the store could with confidence be guaranteed as fast to bleach, colour.

The Swadeshi Bazaar has its own, Stationery, Umbrella and Peppermint making departments. The stationery made is 100 per cent. Swadeshi and is made from paper and cardboard manufactured in Indian-owned mills. Writing pads, exercise books, envelopes, pencils, carbon papers, etc., are all available here. The umbrellas are made from pure Indian mill-made guaranteed waterproof cloth.

Most of the peppermint sold in the bazaar is made from foreign sugar and foreign ingredients and is sold as Swadeshi. As this type of peppermint could not be sold as Swadeshi. The bazaar have had their own peppermint specially prepared from pure Indian sugar.

SWADESHI MEDICINES.

There is also an 'Oushadhi' Department, which sells all Ayurvedic medical preparations, manufactured at their own factory situated at Devlali, where all fresh herbs are obtained and ground by manual labour, so that much of the properties wasted in machine labour is eliminated. It may be mentioned here, that old stock which is a year old is destroyed so as to maintain a standard of quality.

Besides, there are many other departments, hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar, toys, hosiery, cutlery, stationery, chinaware, glassware, etc. In fact, there is everything Swadeshi under one roof. The store has its own tailoring department, which is in charge of an expert cutter and the charges are very moderate.

ONE STORE FOR ALL WANTS.

Thus one store can equip one with all wants from top to toe, and the speed and efficiency with which it works insures a satisfied clientele.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURY DURING RIOTS

Application To The High Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

Nanaksing Gundaram, a Sikh, filed an appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty at the High court against the order of the Chief Presidency Magisrate rejecting his claim of Rs. 10,000 as compensation for the loss of his eye as a result of injury sustained during the riots.

The petitioner is an employee of Messrs. Nanji Shivji and Co. He stated that on July 4, while he was going from Chinchbunder to Shroff Bazar, he was attacked by a crowd of Muslim hooligans who were armed with knives, lathis and soda-water bottles. He was stabbed with a knife on the head and back. His left eye was badly injured by a soda-water bottle. He was later sentenced by Mr. Oscar Brown, special magistrate to one months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for keeping a "kirpan" in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order. Subsequently, he was released before the expiry of his term, by an order of the Government. The injuries to his eye was so serious that it had to be removed under medical advice.

CLAIM FOR RS. 10,000

The petitioner had filed a claim for Rs. 10,000 in respect of his injury under section 55 of the Bombay Act IV of 1902. The Chief Presidency Magistrate rejected the claim on the ground that it was time-barred. He prayed that the magistrate be directed to consider his claim.

The delay in filing the claim, he explained, was due to the fact that he was for some time in hospital and later in jail. Their lordships admitted the application. Mr. B G Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

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PALLADIUM SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

RAVAL & Co., Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

G. D. A. REVISIONAL CLASSES HAVE STARTED WORK AT BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE FORT, BOMBAY. ENROL IMMEDIATELY. TIME:—8 to 9 A.M.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV. Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

HAYAT—HAFEEZ LOVE-LETTERS

Affair That Led To Tragedy

"YOU ARE MY SARTAJ"

Bombay, Monday.

"I pray to God that He may unite us in heaven." This was the last prayer of R. A. Hafeez, the young Muslim who committed suicide on Thursday last by taking a dose of potash cynide as he could not marry Hayatunnissa, the girl he dearly loved. The refusal of the girl's mother and her brother-in-law to marry her to Hafeez was the cause of the suicide.

Three letters written by Hafeez before he put an end to his life were read in the court of the City Coroner, this morning, when an inquest was held over his death.

ROOM-MATE'S DISCOVERY

Manohar Ganpat Rao Harshe, a student of the Grant Medical College, stated that he was a room-mate of the deceased and was staying in the Arcadia Building on Parel Road. On the morning of August 3, at about 2 a.m. he was awakened from his sleep by the noise caused by the groaning of his friend. He found Hafeez in a very bad condition and went to a doctor in the same building. After informing the doctor he went to the police station but by the time he returned with the police his friend had died.

Witness continued that a bottle with the label "Potash Cynide—Poison—One Ounce" and a glass were found under the bed of Hafeez.

Witness identified three letters found under the pillow of the deceased. They were in his handwriting. One of them was addressed to the witness, the other to the police, and the third to the brother-in-law of the girl whom Hafeez loved.

"INFORM MY GIRL".

Witness read the first two letters. In the letter addressed to him Hafeez stated that he was putting an end to his life. He gave addresses and telephone numbers of several of his friends in the city and requested the witness to inform them of his death and arrange for the funeral. The letter added: "Inform my girl also."

In the letter addressed to the police Hafeez "begged to be excused for the trouble" and said that he did so on account of the refusal of Sardar Begum, mother of Hayatunnisa, and Gulam Mohamed, the latter's brother-in-law to marry Hayatunnisa to him, and requested the police to arrest Sardar Begum and Gulam Mohamed.

The last letter written in Urdu was addressed to Gulam Mohamed. In this letter Hafeez said: "I am giving my life because of you and Sardar Begum. I am terribly disappointed not to get my Hayatunnisa. You will have to account for it before God on the Day of Judgment. My only wish is that He may unite us in heaven."

LOVE LETTERS.

Sayad Akbar Badsha, a friend of the deceased, an apprentice in the Dawn Mills, revealed that he knew that Hafeez was in love with a girl. Witness identified a letter written in Urdu which Hafeez had shown him about a week before he committed suicide. The letter was purported to be a reply from the girl to Hafeez. Hafeez, it appears, wanted his girl's permission to commit suicide in case he was not allowed to marry her. In her reply the girl begged of him not to be rash. "You are my Sartaj" (Crown of my head). Do not suggest such inauspicious things. It is not for me to give you permission. On the contrary, you allow me to do it first. Please do not be rash. I am speaking to mother about the matter and will let you know about the result soon."

Mr. I. S. Haji, who appeared on behalf of the friends of the deceased, wanted to put in one or two more letters but the coroner disallowed it, saying that they were not concerned with the cause that led Hafeez to commit suicide.

RIDER REFUSED.

Mr. Haji suggested that there should be a rider to the verdict that the suicide would have been avoided if the mother of the girl had agreed to the marriage.

Coroner: We are not concerned with that.

The jury returned the verdict that Hafeez committed suicide by taking a dose of potash cynide.

WHY SHOULD HE NOT BE HANGED?

High Court's Notice To Rich Landlord

LEGAL TURN IN POONA MURDER APPEAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavatty, at the High Court to-day, admitted the appeal of Ramchandra Shanker Uravne, a rich landlord and ex-municipal councillor of Poona, who was sentenced to transportation by the Sessions Judge of Poona on the charge of the murder of his mistress Sundrabai. On reading the papers, their lordships, 'suo motu' issued a notice against the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced to the death penalty.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Mr. S. G. Patwardhan, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution, as set out in the lower court, was that the deceased Sundrabai was the mistress of the accused. He had given her some ornaments worth about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, which he demanded back when he lost all his love for her. Over this there was a quarrel between the two, as a result of which the accused killed her with a knife in his own house on the afternoon of May, 1931.

He tied the corpse in a bundle, which, under his orders, was removed by his two of his servants to Vadgam Budrook, a village six or seven miles from Poona. There the accused's father, it was stated, got the corpse buried in a room.

WIFE IMPRISONED.

For six months, thereafter, the accused had locked up his wife Lilavati in a room to prevent her from giving information about the crime as immediately after the murder the accused had given her the blood stained knife to be washed. Six months later, Lilavati, the accused's wife escaped and gave information to the police. The accused's father, thereafter it was alleged, got the corpse dry up from the place where it was buried, and then thrown into the river. Later, on investigation, a human skull and bones were recovered from the river.

The accused's wife was one of the principal witness against him, and the motive for her turning against him was stated to be his ill-treatment of her.

DIVIDED JURY.

Five of the jurors returned a verdict of "guilty" while the remaining four jurors found him "not guilty". The Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict of the majority, convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Among the grounds of appeal it was submitted that the majority verdict was erroneous, owing to misdirection and non-direction by judge and that the judge omitted to caution the jury that as the dead body of Sundrabai had not been found, the strictest proof was necessary that she was actually dead.

Their Lordships, while admitting the appeal, also issued a notice to the accused to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced to that of death.

NEW PAGE IN MARITIME HISTORY

Welland Canal Opened

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Niagara Falls (Ontario)—A ceremony marking a historic moment in the world's maritime history was performed by Lord Bessborough this afternoon when with the pressure of lever he opened the lock of the Welland Canal allowing the "Lemoyne," the world's largest inland freight steamer to pass through to the cheers of thousands of spectators including the delegates to the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

GIFT CREATES CRISIS

Kreuger Echo in Swedish Politics

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Stockholm. — Disgust with the Kreuger "tradition," and the feeling that all monetary transactions with Kreuger, however innocent, must necessarily have been tained, were the motives for the resignation of Premier Ekman, according to a semi-official statement.

It is stated that when it became known that M. Ekman, as leader of the People's Party allowed Kreuger to subscribe 50,000 kroner at a time when he must have known the position of the Kreuger and Toll, was no longer entirely solid, there appeared no alternative but to call on him to resign.

M. Ekman to-day explained that he had accepted the present only after Kreuger had written, assertihg that he had obtained a substantial loan from America.

It was disclosed that M Ekman had returned the money from his own funds as the present had been partly expended for party purposes. An earlier present of the same amount by Kreuger has already been refunded. —Reuter.

STEAMER COLLISION

Vessels Sinks Two Persons Lost

PATNA, August 8.

Two persons were drowned in the Ganges near Patna on Friday evening when the boat "Ceres" with a crew of 15 sank as a result of a collision with the bow of the steamer "Prome." The "Ceres" was rushing to the rescue of the "Prome" in response to a signal from the "Venus."

It appears that the "Prome" a large vessel belonging to the I.G.S.N. while undergoing repair, was carried downsteastream owing to strong current. The "Venus," another of the Company's steamers, endeavoured to tow the "Prome" back to her moorings, but was prevented by the rushing current and she signalled to the "Ceres," which, while manoeuvring collided with the "Prome" and sank. Except two all members of the crew were rescued. The "Ceres" is still under water. The extent of damage is not known.—A.P.

STREET LIGHTS STOLEN

Man Caught Red-Handed

DELHI, (By Mail).

Reports were received during the last few days that electric bulbs were being regularly stolen from the light posts on the roads of the Notified Area Committee, Delhi. It was reported that about 150 bulbs had been stolen. The P.W.D. authorities who are in charge of road lighting, deputed their watchmen to detect the bulb thieves. Recently one morning a young man, who had climbed a light post and was busy taking out the bulb, was caught red-handed. He was immediately taken into custody and sent to the Civil Line police station. Six bulbs were found in his possession.

It is stated that the accused has made a confession before the police to the effect that he had been stealing bulbs and selling them at two annas per bulb.

HEATH IN WORLI JAIL

Under Trial's Heart Failure

Bombay, Monday.

The City Coroner concluded today the inquiry into the death of Abdulla Chhotu, an under-trial prisoner, who died suddenly in the night on Friday last in the temporary jail at Worli.

Abdulla Chhotu, was arrested by the Maharbavdi police in connection with the recent riots, and was remanded to jail custody by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, till August 16.

Inspector Rege of the Maharbavdi police station stated that he arrested Abdulla on June 4 for rioting. The deceased had no relations in Bombay.

Mahomed Jamal, an under-trial prisoner, who lived in the same cell as the deceased, stated that he heard a thud and got up. When he saw Abdulla breathing hard and struggling for life. He informed the sepoy on duty, who sent for the jailor. By the time the jailor arrived, Abdulla had died. Not one of the under-trial prisoners was ill-treated by the Jail authorities in any way.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to heart failure.

WANDERING GODDESS OF AURANGABAD

—:o:—

Early Diwali Is Ordered, And Observed

HYDERABAD (Deccan)

A mysterious happening is narrated from a village in Aurangabad, in the Nizam's Dominions. A weird-looking woman with pendants of a lock in one ear and a blazing flame in the other, descended from a mountain near by and sent for the patel of the village. The ghostly figure commanded the patel that all people of the village should observe the Diwali festivals at this time of the year and those who neglected to abide by her instructions would be punished by being locked up in their houses accompanied by dire calamities.

The news spreading like wild fire, the villagers flocked to take her "darshan" from distant places. The goddess, as she is called, is wandering from village to village and all the villagers in Aurangabad District and the British border district of Ahmednagar are, it is believed, observing the Diwali holidays as a mark of respect for her from July 29.

—A.P.

DEHRA DUN SENSATION

—:o:—

Son Of Retired Commissioner Attempts Suicide With Knife

Rameshwar Nath Tikka, son of Rai Bahadur Nand Lal Tikka, revenue commissioner (retired), Alwar State, is reported to have cut his throat in a fit of insanity, says the "Leader's" Dehra Dun correspondent.

Rameshwar Nath was only 16 years old and had been suffering from some chronic disease, but he was showing distinct signs of improvement under treatment. It is stated that he closed himself in the bath room and made several cuts on his throat and other parts of his body with a recently purchased knife. When blood was noticed flowing in the drain from the bath room the suspicions of the members of the family were aroused, and they rushed towards the bath room which was tightly bolted inside. They, however, soon succeeded in breaking open the door, but Rameshwar Nath, who was lying in a pool of blood frightened them away with his weapon.

Fortunately, Mr. Kashi Narain Tankha arrived on the scene and sharply reprimanded the boy on his foolish deed. Raemshwar Nath then threw down his knife and Mr. Kashi Narain brought him out in his arms and immediately sent for a doctor, who dressed the boy's wounds. The boy was then taken to the civil hospital, where he is reported to be lying in a precarious condition. It is stated that the windpipe has been completely cut at the throat, while not much damage has been done to the blood vessels in the sides of the neck.

Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee Meeting

(From A Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, August 6.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held on the 20th August at New Delhi, with the following agenda:—

(1) Resignation of Dr. B. S. Moonje from the Working Presidentship of the Hindu Mahasabha. (2) The election of the Working President in case of acceptance of the resignation or of the officiating Working President during the absence of Dr. B.S. Moonje from India. (3) A resolution about the appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. B.S. Moonje, in case of acceptance of his resignation. (4) The announcement of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee in fixing the dates (27th, 28th and 29th August) for holding the next session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Delhi. (5) The announcement of the Communal Award by the British Government. (6) Situation in the country arising out of the dissatisfaction with the new plan of Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India for the framing of the constitution of India. (7) The Hindu Mahasabha accounts and the Kashmere Hindu Relief Fund Accounts. (8) The situation in Kashmir, Awar, Jaipur and other Native States and (9) The proposal of the Calcutta City Hindu Sabha for raising the membership fee.

RAILWAYS AND LABOUR

Stockholders Raise Retrenchment Grievance At B. B. & C. I Annual Meeting

(From A Correspondent)

LONDON, July 30.

The report of the proceedings at the stockholders' meeting of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in London this month contain references to the negotiations between the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and other allusion to questions affecting labour, made by some of the stockholders.

Mr. F de Vere Summers said, with regard to the savings through cuts in salaries and wages I sincerely hope that these concession have been made by the employees in a spirit of goodwill, as it would be a disastrous thing if any friction arose between the Board and our Staff in India on the question of wage cuts.

Mr A G Field: I am glad when the stockholder comes out very well when you stop the re-sleepering and re-laying and you discharge hands, the stockholder can maintain his 6 per cent. dividend, and he can go away having thanked the working staffs for their kind services and the benevolent way in which they have received the new conditions. But, at the present moment, the Railway Board is meeting the Railwaymen's Federation in India pretty regularly over the very great question whether there shall be a general strike in India, which is being suspended pending the views of Government. And among the views expressed there are these, that if it is right and proper that you should receive, not only your £100 of stock in 1941, but your 6 per cent regularly like an act of Almighty Providence, you should not deprive the working class of their capital—that is their labour—without digging your hands into your Depreciation Fund in order at the earliest date to reinstate those men who were discharged last year. I trust that a more benevolent spirit will prevail, especially among those who will have received in a dny or so their full dividend, towards those men who have only the prospect for 18 months of living somehow, in a land where a shilling a day is affluence and twenty-five shillings a week is aristocracy,—and whole they have to solve the problem not of living upon 6 per cent., but upon nothing at all. I put that before you because, frankly, I think it would be received sympathetically. I believe the hearts of the Board and of those sitting in front of them go out to these poor people, and we see the necessity of depriving ourselves of a little for this skilled body of work people. Let us see if we cannot made their necessity less arduous.

The Chairman (Major A D G Shelley, R E): With regard to the remarks of Mr. de Vere Summers and Mr. Field. . . As regards the cuts made in salaries I think that universal good-will has obtained in this matter. Of course, salary retrenchment can never be popular, but it is one of those unpleasant doses which we have to take sometimes. As regards reduction of staff it has been a matter of very great regret to the Board to have to part with so many of their old hands, but, if opportunity affords and when it affords, we shall do our very best to reinstate them I do not think there is anything else I need say, gentleman.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Sir H. Surhawardy To Continue As Vice-Chancellor

CALCUTTA, August 3.

It is understood that Sir Hasan Suhrawardy has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta for the next term.—A.P.

Congressmen Sentenced

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, August 7.

Two Congress workers were arrested by the Taluka Police under Section 17 (1) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Their houses were searched, but nothing incriminating was found except a few old receipts of fees for Congress membership. They were tried by the First Class Magistrate and were sentenced.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9.

Fager, Nelson, Bangkok.
Clan Maciver, Last, Liverpool.
Victoria, Bonzamin, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9

Taian Maru, Midzieta, Karachi.
Gharinda, Endersby, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Aug. 8.

Steamer Jalabala for Rangoon.

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer Fager, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Clan Maciver:—The J F Coy.'s steamer Clan Maciver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Taian Maru:—The N Y K steamer Taian Maru will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 8.

S S City of Norwich for Liverpool:—42 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 100 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save; 50 bales hump, D Anandji; 375 bags kurdi oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Glasgow:—45 tons banxite ore, Thos. Cook & Sons; 1,260 bags linseed oil cakes, E. Usman.

For Antwerp:—200 bales hemp, S Permananda.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—55 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Son; 3,030 bags linseed, 1,212 bags, rapeseed, K Devchand & Co.; 1,220 bags linseed, Birla Bros.; 50 tons, peroxile of manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

For Piraeus:—233 cases gum olibanum, E Valimohmed & Co.

For Salonica:—8 cases gum olibanum, E Valimohamed & Co.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Port Said:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—6 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab; 11 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejel; 25 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal Co.; 32 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—125 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Hongkong:—60 bdls. gum bysabole, 24 jutties gum olibanum, A Abdulla & Son; 39 cases shark fins, 36 cases fish maws, R Dhanji & Co., 39 cases fish maws, 36 cases shark fins, H A Mohmad & Sons.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 9.

S S Agra, Agent, E Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg:—1369 cases paper; 62 cases stoves; 898 cases cubing board; 1020 cases nails; 145 cases hinges; 15 cases card boards; 40 brls. umber; 363 brls. chemicals.

From Oslo:—1973 cases paper.

From Hamburg:—32 cases sewing machinery; 100 cases caraway seed; 260 cases plywood; 25 cases

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THE NEEM CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL WORK

SOLE AGENTS:
RAJA & SONS, Raichur

ironware; 1095 bundle Y. M. sheets and circles; 450 cases beer; 4 cases H. lamps; 80 cases paper; 5 cases boards; 40 cks. chemical 49 cks. Y. A. F. Oil.

From Antwerp:—731 cases window glass; 130 cases bolts and nuts; 20 cases nails; 556 drums colour; 1487 bundle steel hooks; 416 bundle shafting; 340 bundle steel rods 200 bdls steel 200 bundy steel rounds; 622 bundle steel rounds; 622 bundle steel steel angles; 946 bundle copper sheets; 350 bundle tiles; 161 bundle E ware; 117 bundle hinges; 40 drum chemicals.

From Rotterdam:—17 cases H glass; 150 cases dextrine; 77 cases paper.

From Naples:—133 cases preserves; 3700 bags potatoes.

S. S. Jalaveera, Agent, S. S. N Co. from Rangoon:—9366 bags rice; 250 bags chola.

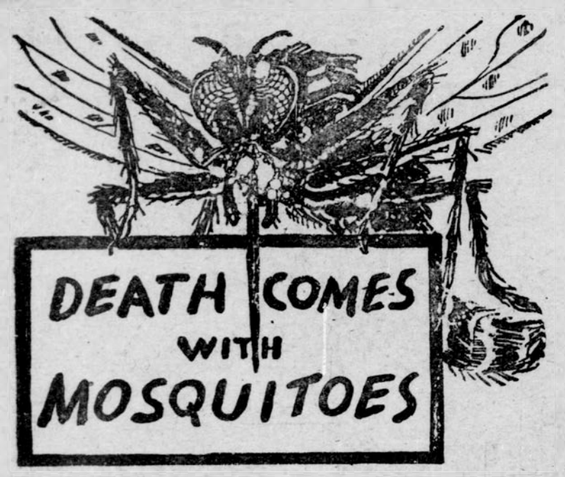
From Colombo:—1350 cylinder cocoanut oil.

From Tuticorin:—53 bales cot ton twist.

From Cochin:—20 bundle mat 17 bundle c. root; 96 bundle gun nies; 130 bundle coir rope; 4 bundle cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 25 jolta s c yarn; 203 bags cocoanuts.

S. S. Rynoh Maru, Agent, Tdg. Co. from Calcutta:— tons Bengal coal; 210 drum oil.



MALARIA—dread disease from which thousands die every year—is carried only by mosquitoes! Kill these murderers, and protect yourself and your children—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray FLIT

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans.

Sole Distributors;
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Ramayana Goes Far East

VARYING VERSIONS OF STORY IN SIAM, JAVA AND BALI

In his last lecture delivered under the joint auspices of the Greater India Society and National Council of Education, Bengal, Mr. Himanshu Bushan Sarkar dwelt upon the influence of the Ramayana on the early Javanese literature.

Though the Rama-legend, said he, had assumed no definite shape by the second century B.C., the bas-reliefs of the Vapuyon (968-1000 A.D.) and Angkor Vat group of temples (12th century) and the Prambanam reliefs in Java (9th century) proved that it was enjoying an international reputation by the first millenium after Christ. The main Ramayana story was told in the Ramakin, Sarat Rama, Hikarit Seri Rama, Rama Kling, Rama Kidung, Ramayana Sasaka, Ramo, etc., which were in existence in Siam, Java, Bali and other places of the archipelago.

Mr. Sarkar, however, spoke mainly on the story of Ramayana as given by Yogisvara, which he pointed out had been wrongly dated by a codifier in 1016 Saka or 1094 A.D. Though some Dutch authorities were inclined to place it after the 10th century, the speaker was inclined to subscribe to the view of Dr. Peorbatjalla and provisionally accept it to having been composed in 978 A.D.

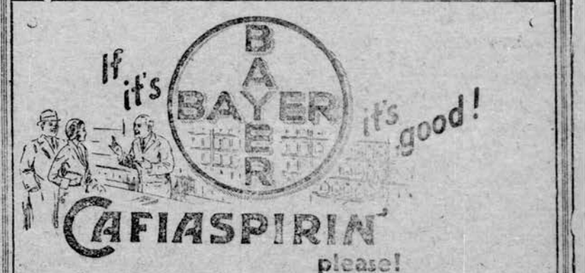
POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

It was, said Mr. Sarkar, written in 26 'Sargas,' though, like the Indian one, it was not divided into 'Kandas.' The 'Uttarkanda' which was something like an appendix, was conjectured by a celebrated Dutch scholar to have been introduced to Java at a time when even the Sanskrit original of it was not burdened on the main story. It had been written in various Indian measures and the numbr of strophes in all was 27,711. Examples of Indian rhetoric like 'Anuprasa etc., were extensively used by Yogisvara. This work marked a departure from the Rama Kidung of Bali inasmuch as the latter introduced some heroes from the Mahabharata in the 'Sayamvera' of Sita. It appeared, however, that Rama Kidung had some points of agreement with the Rama Kling. The outline in all works was as usual and in the 5th 'Sarga' of Yogisvara's work was stated the stealing-episode of Sita, in which Ravana appeared as a Saiva monk. In the Rmayana Sasak, a big gap was noticed till the scene of Hanuman's departure for Lanka. It should be noted, said the speaker, that these three works had some points of agreement among them. According to one authority, Rama Kling was based on the Tamil Ramayana and where it differed with the old-Javanese recension it agreed with the Malay and Madurese works on the same subject. The main story proceeded on, when the final stage was drawn after the battle. the fire ordeal of Sita was described.

SITA EXECUTED!

Not satisfied with this, as Ramayana Sasaka pointed out, Sita was ordered to be executed and not banished as was the case with the Indian Ramayana. Lakshmana who took her for the purpose of executing her sent the lungs of a dog to Rama. Rama's fight with his sons was described in all recensions. Ultimately, Rama became reconciled to Sita, which fact marked a noticeable departure from the work of Valmiki.

The Sanskrit slokas of the 'Uttarkanda' of the Javanese book agreed with those of the Telegu recension as one authority pointed out. Some Kakawin works, said Mr. Sarkar in conclusion, were based upon the Indian Ramayana. The Sumanasantaka described the love episodes of Aja and Indumati, which agreed with those described in Kalidasha's Raghuvamsam. The Arjunavijaya and Harigraya were based upon the Uttarkanda. The Sutasoma and the Biratantra were also based upon the Ramayana story.—



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And now, prove for yourself the truth of this. Your chemist has 'CAFIASPIRIN' waiting for you!

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Take from To-day

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Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

HOLD YOUR TONGUE —AND KEEP FIT

Here is the very latest idea for keeping fit. If you are feeling run down, if you have spots in front of the eyes, or if your tonsils are only hitting on one cylinder, try grabbing hold of your tongue and holding it tightly for a few minutes.

Tongue-holding as a panacea for all the ills is the discovery of a London butler, Mr. Trevor Lloyd.

For five years Mr. Lloyd has been setting aside a few minutes each day for quiet tongue-holding. He just selects a spot where he is not likely to be disturbed, grasps his tongue gently but firmly by the tip, and Nature does the rest.

At any rate this pioneer of tongue-holding claims, that every day and in every way, he has been growing fitter and fitter since he started his novel treatment.

"I first got this idea five years ago, as the result of a pure accident," he said "I burnt my tongune with my cigarette, and it pained me so much that I sat holding my tongue tightly in my hand for a few minutes.

"The pain went away, and about an hour after I experienced a feeling of tremendous exhilaration.

"My head became clearer than it had been for years, and my eyesight became keen.

"A cross-word puzzle I had been struggling with for three hours before I burnt my tongue was solved five minutes after. I had never experienced anything so remarkable in my life. That started me on my experiments. I began gradually at first, holding my tongue for thirty seconds every three hours, and increasing the period every six months, until I could hold it for five minutes at a time.

"After I had been doing this every day for a few months I noticed some remarkable changes taking place," he said. "My head, which had been almost bald, began to grow thick hair.

"Although I was over thirty, new teeth began to appear, and my senses of sight, hearing, and smell developed to an amazing extent.

"My weight, which in 1927 was 14 stone, has now been reduced to 10 stone.

"Two fingers on my right hand which were badly damaged in the Somme offensive were quite useless for 10 years after the war. Since I started holding my tongue, the power and feeling have gradually returned to them. To-day I can lift a 20lb. weight with these two fingers."

Mr. Lloyd claims that daily practice in tongue-holding is better than any doctor in the world.

Henpecked husbands will no doubt lose no time in recommending Mr. Lloyd's treatment to their wives.

MANNA FOR ZULUS

Natives in Natal have been suffering badly recently, for their cattle were largely destroyed by a long period of drought. You can judge their astonishment when, one morning, they saw a great area of the veld covered with a milky white flaky substance. "Manna! Manna!" they cried, and promptly proceeded to collect it in baskets.

It was found to be sweet and pleasant to the taste and in every way like the manna described in the sixteenth chapter of Exodus. A farmer in the neighbourhood who gathered some of the manna describes it as looking like small popcorn and tasting like wafers made with honey.

Manna has fallen in South Africa on a previous occasion, and scientists have endeavoured to discover exactly what it is. It is believed that it originates from a kind of gum secreted by eucalyptus trees. This becomes light and dry and is blown from the trees by the wind.

Some years ago there was a fall of manna in Palestine. An expedition sent by the University of Jerusalem found that insects feeding on tamarisk trees secreted drops of honey, which on the ground turned into small white grains and flakes.

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R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

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HOW TO MINIMISE ACCIDENTS

—:o:—

New Tram Traffic Rule Urged

The following are among the more important of the notices of motions on the agenda to be placed before the ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held on Thursday, August 11:—

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—That the attention of the Tramways and Telephone Committee be invited to the following letter from Mr. M. M. Kamdar which appeared in the "Times of India," dated 9 last, and the Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report as to the desirability of having for Bombay City, a traffic rule to the effect that no motor car or other vehicle can pass a tram car while the latter stops to discharge passengers until the tram car starts again, as suggested by Mr. Kamdar in his letter.

In his letter from Kamdar says:—"Recently while travelling in Europe—particularly in Germany—I found a very salutary traffic rule in cities, viz., that no motor car or other vehicle can pass a tram car while the latter stops to discharge passengers untill the tram car again starts."

Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram—"That with a view to minimising motor accidents occurring in Bombay the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate with the Commissioner of Police and request him to frame a traffic regulation requiring all motor cars and other vehicles not to run past tram cars when they halt at their stopping points except where there are shelters or raised platforms so as to allow passengers to alight from or get in the tram cars with safety.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. Y. G. Pandit—That the subject-matter of the following proposition be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. The proposition is:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that, taking into consideration the efficiency at which they have maintained their fire-brigade, it would be reasonable to levy a small tax upon the income derived by the insurance companies from insurances effected by them on properties in Bombay, both moveable and immoveable, and that the Government be requested to sanction the necessary amendments in he Municipal Art, authorizing the Corporation to levy the tax."

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz,—That the School Committee be requested to report whether it is a fact that at the instance of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Chairman of the Schools Committee, the Secretary of the Schools Committee, issued a tender form to Moulvi Fatemahomed. Headmaster, Anjumani-Islam High School, Sandhurst Road Branch, after the time for submitting tenders had expired and the tenders were opened and the rates known to Mr. Dimtimkar.

Mr. R K Vaidya:—That the Municipal Commissioner, be requested to report as to the desirability of providing lamp posts with small island platforms in the centre of the road at the junction of (1) Tilak Bridge south-west approach and Lady Jamshedji Road; and (2) Bhawanishanker Road and Dadar Road, with a view to securing a better regulation of traffic and avoiding accidents at these important functions.

Mr. S. G. Keni,—That the Commissioner be requested to bring to the notice of the Postmaster General the inconvenience and hardship caused to the residents of Dadar and Wadala localities on account of the delay caused in the delivery of letters, parcels, etc., owing to the inadequacy of the number of postmen who have to cover a large area within restricted delivery hours, namely, from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. and to request him to take early steps to remove the inconvenience and hardship.

Mr. Shivdas Champsy Thakkar,—That the Corporation are of opinion that suitable shelters and benches should be provided at all important stations along the tram lines in the city with a view to protecting the passengers from the sun, rain and accidents from vehicular traffic.

That the Commissioner be requested to report how many tramway shelters are provided by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, how many are under construction; and how many are proposed to be constructed in the near future. 3 that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, and place before the Corporation a complete progamme of providing shelters and benches at all important stations.

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—(1) That the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether it is not desirable to increase the existing rates of license fees levied in respect of the display of advertisements on tram cars, tram poles and buses and fix them at about double the existing rates in view of the fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company gets substantial revenue out of the same.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 5

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review with small fluctuatinos within very narrow limits. but it however ruled firm at the close of the week. Demand continued on a moderate scale. The highest and the lowest rats during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14/15/-
June Rs. 5/2/9.
July Rs. 5/3/6.
Aug./Sept. Rs. 5/3/9.
Octo./Dec. Rs. 5/4/3.
Belgian Ready Rs. 15/.
and
Java Ready As. 14/14/3.
June Rs. 5/2/6.
July Rs. 5/3/0.
Aug./Sept. Rs. 5/3/6.
Octo./Dec. Rs. 5/4/0.
Belgian Ready Rs. 14/13.

It is reported that one prominent Chinese firm sold about 1,200 tons Java White Octo-Dec. and Jan./March shipments on the basis of about Rs. 5/4/6 and Rs. 5/5/6 respectively.

ARRIVALS: There had been no arrivals during the week except of about 4,600 bags of Mozambique Sugar per S.S. "Kenya" S.S. "Nawab" is expected to arrive to-day and S.S. "Syeun Maru" on the 12th instant with about 14,500 and 18,000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 55,000 bags. Stocks in Bombay on 22nd July 1932 were estimated at about 70,000 bags. as compared with about 3,65,000 bags on the same date in 1931.

FOREIGN MARKETS: London Raw Sugar prices advanced by about 3/4 d. per cwt., while New York remained practically unchanged during the week. Java is reported to be quiet with little activity. Stocks in Java on 1st July 1932 estimated at 19,51,000 tons, which included 12,62.000 tons of 1931 crop.

KARACHI & CALCUTTA: Karachi and Calcutta markets reported to be unchanged with improved demand for Spot Sugar. Prices for Ready Sugar ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14/4/9 and Rs. 10/7 respectively. Stocks in Calcutta and Karachi on 22nd July estimated at about 51,000 and 1,22,500 bags, as compared with 3,03,000 and 2.75,00 bags respectively on the same day in 1931.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/5/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nawab Rs. 5/2/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Syein Maru Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 5/2/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 5/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 5/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 5/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

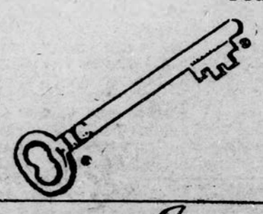
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Tone:—Firm.

The Missing Letter Competition

FIRST PRIZE RS. 1,200 SECOND PRIZE RS. 200 THIRD PRIZE RS. 100

And Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents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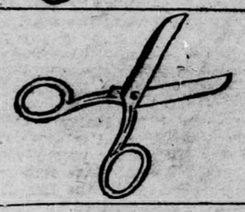
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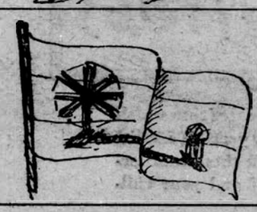
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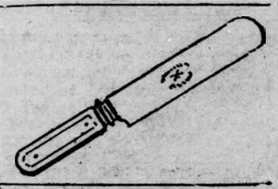
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ADDRESS.....

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**
3. **After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.**

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **16th AUGUST**
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Heavy Covering Before Bureau Report

BANKERS PLAN TO RAISE COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 8.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by strength of Wall Street and unfavourable weather. There was heavy short covering before the Bureau report which will be issued today.

The general sentiment is decidedly bullish helped by New York Bankers pool to raise wheat and cotton prices. Three crores dollars have been set apart for this purpose and shorts are freely covering. However the recent covering has weakened the technical situation and if the Bureau report is bullish, there will some profit-taking resulting in temporary setback. Crop accounts are unfavourable and the market is becoming nervous about the prospects of the New crop. The crop in the West Belt is suffering on account of excessive heat.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points and advanced 22 points on heavy short covering on speculative buying. There was some profit-taking at the close which relapsed prices 6 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 19 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 6.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 19 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 6.07c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at rise of one point. The market remained steady awaiting the Bureau report. It closed at a rise of one point for near months while distant deliveries closed unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices were raised 11 points at 4.80d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of one point and Egyptian cotton futures gained 4 to 6 point as a result of day's trading.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

The improvement in business sentiment coupled with the buoyancy in grains and securities gave rise to a generally steady tone, while in the latter part of the week pronounced strength developed coincident with reports of bankers plans to raise wheat and cotton prices with the aid of 30,000,000 dollars of pooled funds. Further selling early in the week was attributed to co-operatives bringing the total estimated sales on their account for the past three weeks to 200,000 bales; however offerings were absorbed by covering and trade buying. Realising and evening-up in preparation of the Government Report checked the upward movement somewhat.

Shedding is premature and opening is reported in parts of Texas owing to hot and dry weather, while some Eastern belt reports assert that a reduction in the use of fertiliser coupled with unfavourable weather and weevil damage have reduced yield probabilities by 40 per cent below last year in that section; nevertheless some traders question whether deterioration has been much more serious than usual. Private end-of-July condition figures average about 68 per cent against 74 last month indicating a crop of 12,168,000 bales."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October highest 6.22 (11-42 a.m.)

Lowest 6.00 (opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

8-33 a.m.—New York cables—Our travelling man wires from Texas: "In West Texas condition is fair, blooming, too hot, shedding and wilting, two weeks late."

9-13 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt. Entire belt partly cloudy. Temperatures between 95 degrees and 1.0 degrees in the Western belt.

11-07 a.m.—Shorts covering on decline in Sterling. Hedge selling at the advance.

11-58 a.m.—Sentiment increasingly bullish and helped by New York pools formed to assist commodities.

12-24 p.m. Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt. Slightly cooler.

5.47 p.m.—New York market advanced on short covering before Agricultural Bureau Report. Firm Stocks and Wheat markets.

McFadden Bros.—estimate crop 12,596,000 bales.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

We calculate maximum possible Government Estimate 12,6 but anticipate lower figure on generous weevil allowance, therefore since market inclined respond to bullish influences and disregarded bearish factors, favour long side over Bureau. Market discounting slightly over 12. Heavy selling against fixing purchases from Farm Board continues considering which market acts well.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. K. J. Schwabach Co., New York.

Market is being affected by general bullish enthusiasm.

Market may go higher on present move, but would probably be only temporary.

"We do not expect a permanent advance at the present."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from Liverpool.—Weakness sterling their foreign friends;—due doubts outcome conversion can Stocks. Market now anticscheme and active buying Anticipate Bureau around twelve millions.

New York.—Cotton covering. New buying. Decidedly better speculative sentiment. Importa it recovery stocks.

New York.—Private estimates 1,14,00,000 to 1,26,00,000. Bankers proposed plan aid commodities through loans manufacturers and mills will enable them accumulate stocks restoring confidence and increasing buying power.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS.

	Bombay, Aug 8
Cotton Broach A-M	37-8-0
Indian Cotton Exchange weekly	8-0-0
Mahajan Dhara	8-0-0
Indore Punanu settlement	11-8-0
Sept delivery silver	0-10-0
Oct delivery silver	1-3-0
Sept linseed	0-5-0
Sept Wheat	0-4-0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

—:o:—

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 29th July 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,15 00 000
Public Deposits	20,08 62 000
Other Deposits	62,59 29 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Sundries	1,02 66 000
	Rupees 94,48 07 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	25,54 46 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,51 37 000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	7,81 39 000
Cash Credits	23,38 11 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,25 61 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24 71 000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,65 01 000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	23 63 000
Balances with other Banks	10 00 000
	64,80 29 000
Cash	29,67 78 000
	Rupees 94,48 000

The above balance shee includes—

Deposits in London £1196500.

Advances and Investments in London £1293600.

Cash and balances at other Banks in London £724,800.

Percentage 35.45.

Bank Rate 4 p.c.

Public deposits Rs. 3,25,22,000 increase.

Other deposits Rs. 61,27,000 increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's investments Rs. 94,62,000 decrease.

Loans Rs. 9,65,000 decrease.

Cash Credits Rs. 1,05,000 increase.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 62,40,000 increase.

Cash Rs. 4,49.05.000 decrease.

Percentage 35.45.

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept to 27th July 7,34,941

Total for the corresponding period last season 10,25,630

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept to 27th July 6,77,270

Total for the corresponding period last season 9,65,047

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 8.

B C Rate T T 1,6 1|32.

B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug./Sept.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct. Nov./Dec.

Banks buying T T 1|6 1|8.

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1-4 August

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 October

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 388

Banks Selling T T 386

Banks Buying T T 382

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 653

Banks Buying D D 678

AMSTERDAM:

Banks Buying D D 64 5/8

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 101

Banks Buying 60 days 97

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 88

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 115 3/4

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA:

Banks Selling D D 64 7/8

CROSS RATE:—

New Cork/London 3.45 1/4 6th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/8 3/4 8th inst.

Japan/London 1/6 6th inst.

London/Paris 88.10 6th inst.

London/Belgium 24.85 6th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.70 6th inst.

Loddon/Italy 67.50 6th inst.

London/Berlin 14.50 6th inst.

London/Holland 8.58 6th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.42 6th inst.

London/New York 3.45 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Easy, Uncertain.

Gold £5/18/6 6th inst. £5/19/3 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 7/16 6th 17 5/8 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 1/2 6th inst. 17 11/16 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 6th inst. 27 1/4 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 23/32 per cent 22/32 per cent. 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3/32 per cent 6th inst. 1 1/16 per cent 6th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ld)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 4th August 19,99,024

Same time last season 33,62,821

Exports from 1st Sept to 4th August—

United Kingdom 1931-32 23,511; 1930-31 81,024

Continent 1931-32 1,22,579; 1930-31 4,98,089

China 1931-32 2,09,386; 1930-31 4,21,712

Japan 1931-32 5,20,444; 1930-31 13,43,793

Coast Ports 1931-32 37,588; 1930-31 22,937

U S A 1931-32 25; 1930-31 2,562

Total 1931-32 9,13,533; 1930-31 23,70,117

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1931 to 4th Aug 1932 2,00,055

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1931 to 4th August 1932 7,91,331

Same period last year 8,12,230

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 4th August, 1932 7,75,926

Same time last year 6,55,053

OUTLOOK OF COTTON PRICES

—:o:—

Advisable To Take Profits If Prices Advance After The Bureau Report

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Unfavourable weather, coupled with the rumours of dol. 30 million wheat pool and also Financial Corporation leading freely to industries for purchases of raw material have caused a sharp upturn. Having discarded the uncertainty of the Congress legislation over several expenditure bills and having seen the unanimity of European nations over economic problems there seems to be more confidence in American Securities. Soon after the Federal Bank's reflation was announced foreign investors transferred their funds from America to England fearing the stability of the gold standard and heavy taxes but the present yield on British Securities as compared with American is attracting the reversal of investments. Should weather continue unfavourable even an estimate of around 12 million Bales may prove to be somewhat bullish in view of the strength in Wall Street, wheat and silver, and cotton prices being about 35 per cent cheaper than other farm products. The Farm Board's attitude however remains undecided and since it has already sold over 2 to 3 Lacs Bales more selling may be expected and we consider therefore it is advisable to take profit on part holdings should there be any sharp advance over the Bureau with a view to rebuying on any setbacks. The Government Bureau report will be published to-day giving condition, yield and estimated crop, also Ginning up to 1st August. The report will be received in Bombay at about 9-35 p.m. and the local market will remain open from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

FORECAST OF COTTON BUREAU

—:o:—

Prices To Decline

The Universal Astrological and Statistical Bureau, has issued the following forecast:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

CROP.

Condition 72 per cent.

Production 12,852,000 bales.

Yield per acre 168 to 172 lbs.

Ginning 78,000 bales.

The New York market is expected to open to-day at a rise of 25 points but will close at a decline of 8 points.

In Bombay Broach A|M prices will advance to Rs. 205|6 and will close at 11-30 p.m. to-day at Rs. 198.

The genera trend of cotton prices will be downward.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (IN 1000's)

New York 5th Aug:—

(Excluding linters)—

Total in Sight season to-date 35; this week 35; season 1931-32 15

(Excluding Linters)—

Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America season to-date 24; this week 24; season 1931-32 38

Exports from U S Ports season to-date 59; this week 59; season 1931-32 27

Of which to Japan season to-date 4; this week 4; season 1931-32 12

Of which to China season to-date 10; this week 10; season 1931-32 1

Of which to Great Britain season to-date 12; this week 12; season 1931-32 1

Of which to Germany season to-date 10; this week 10; season 1931-32 3

Stock at New York this week 203

Stock at U S Ports this week 1,370

Stock at U S Interior Towns this week 1,333

World's visible supply this week 8,512

Of which American cotton this week 6,689

(Excluding linters)—

Forwarded to world's mills season to-date 149; this week 149 season 1931-32 120

Receipts at U S Ports season to-date 35; this week 35; season 1931-32 14

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day, the day being a Sectional Parsi holiday viz., Kadmi New Year.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Substantial Amounts Available

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated London July 20:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £136,395,565 on the 13th instant, as compared with £136,144,152 on the previous Wednesday.

To-day the Bank of England announced the purchase of £188,034 in Bar Gold.

Substantial amounts of Bar Gold have been available in the open market; some was taken for the Continent, but most of the offerings was secured for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
July 14th	116s.2d.	14s.7.5d.
July 15th	116s.3d.	14s.7.4d.
July 16th	116s.1d.	14s.7.6d.
July 18th	116s.0d.	14s.7.8d.
July 19th	115s.8d.	14s.8.3d.
July 20th	115s.7d.	14s.8.4d.
Average	115s.11.5d.	14s.7.8d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 11th instant to midday on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
British South Africa	£1,207,510	France	£1,437,814
British India	1,242,351	Belgium	714,500
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	388,490	Netherlands	182,900
New Zealand	147,200	Switzerland	7,752
Brazil	103,500	Other countries	1,510
Egypt	80,465		
British West Africa	51,487		
Kenya	16,788		
Netherlands	19,931		
Other countries	3,672		
	£3,271,403		£2,344,485

Details are given below of the United Kingdom gold movements for the month of June last. As was the case for the two preceding months, imports were again considerably in excess of exports—in June the former were about £9,100,000 more than the latter. For the first six months of the year imports of gold amounted to £25,099,911 and exports to £70,454,340.

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS.
Netherlands	£ 109,014	£2,686,537
France	£ 93,514	2,487,663
Germany	£ 11,370	7,464
Belgium	£ 4,330	759,463
Switzerland	—	277,813
West Africa	£ 176,146	—
United States of America	£4,318,000	—
Union of South Africa and South-West Africa Territory	£6,535,975	—
Rhodesia	£ 351,264	—
British India	£3,142,129	56
Straits Settlements	£ 181,802	—
Australia	£ 216,115	—
New Zealand	£ 43,394	—
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	£ 144,611	—
Other countries	£ 113,017	£ 111,450
	£15,445,141	£6,330,451

Shipments of gold from Bombay last week were £281,000 consigned to London by the s.s. "Clan MacWhirter", £828,000 consigned to London and £45,000 to Holland by the s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind", and £34,000 consigned to New York by the s.s. "President Polk."

SILVER.

At the beginning of the week, prices advanced rather sharply and on the 15th instant 17.1|4d. was reached for both deliveries; this represented a rise of 7|16d. in two days and was due to demand from China and some special buying. The demand, however was not maintained and with the Indian Bazaars and China offering to re-sell, the improvement was not held. America was also disposed to sell and prices eased gradually, the market becoming rather dull in the absence of further support. The tone appears fairly steady at the present level.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 11th instant to midday on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
French Indo-China	£131,200	Hongkong	£46,566
Belgium	28,230	Bombay	15,450
Soviet Union (Russia)	22,533	French Possessions in India	10,500
Canada	6,127	Straits Settlements	4,237
Japan	5,255	Guatemala	3,610
Other countries	3,981	Other countries	1,910
	£265,331		£82,273

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Cash delivery	Bar Silver per oz. std. 2 months' delivery
July 14th	17d.	17.1|16d.
July 15th	17.1|4d.	17.1|4d.
July 16th	17.1|16d.	17.1|8d.
July 18th	17d.	17.1|16d.
July 19th	16.7|8d.	16.15|16d.
July 20th	16.7|8d.	16.15|16d.
Average	17.01|0d.	17.032d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine.)

July 13th	27.
July 14th	27.3|16
July 15th	27.1|4
July 16th	27.3|16
July 18th	27.1|16
July 19th	26.15|16

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 14th instant to the 20th instant was dollars 3.53..3|4 and the lowest dollars 3.54.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 16th instant consisted of about 87,000,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 3,969 silver bars, as compared with about 83,000,000 ounces in sycee, 237,500,000 dollars and 4,560 silver bars on the 9th instant.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, August 8.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J|A.	200	10,900

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, August 8.

F P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 6-8-32	46000	16000
Receipts Yesterday 6-8-32	11000	2000
Exports to date 6-8-32	73000	30000
Stock at Ports 5-8-32	3370000	2763000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-8-32	1333000	772000
Stock at Liverpool 5-8-32	772000	966000
Visible Supply 5-8-32	6639000	5122000
Quantity in Sight 5-8-32	35000	15000
Quantity out of Sight 5-8-32	149000	120000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Saturday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	.....	117,349
Central India	.....	116,283
Barsi and Nagar	.....	77,486
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	22,219
Berar	22	243,452
Central Provinces	....	73,802
Total Ooms	22	650,596
Dholera	.....	228,943
N.-W. Provinces	.....	21,970
Rajputana	.....	54,644
Sind-Punjab	.....	139,311
Broach	278	253,900
Coompta and Dharwar	233	70,033
Westerns-Northerns	45	23,769
Cocoanada	.....	7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	14,459
Persian	.....	2,902
American	.....	279,923
Egyptian and African	.....	249,614
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	322
Total		578 2,001,582

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	6-8-32.	1st Sept. to 4th Aug. This year.
Europe	569	246,115
Japan and China	....	729,100
Coast Ports	.....	37,583
Up-country by Rail	..	200,055
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	2,580
Total		569 1,216,163

e4Wh

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (In 1000's

Total forwarded season to-date 31; this week 31; season 1931-32 35

East Indian forwarded season to-date 2; this week 2; season 1931-32 4

Total stock this week 772

East Indian stock this week 29

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 5.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1931-32	Week 1931-32
Total in sigh (excluding linters)	35	35	15	15 Bales
Forward to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	24	24	38	38 ,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	59	59	27	27 ,,
Of which to Japan	4	4	12	12 ,,
Of which to G. B.	12	10	1	1 ,,
Of which to C. B.	12	12	1	1 ,,
Of which to Germany	10	10	3	3 ,,
Stock at New York	—	203	—	228 ,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,370	—	2,763 ,,
Stock at U S. Interior Towns	—	1,333	—	772 ,,
World's visible supply	—	8,512	—	7,202 ,,
Of which American Cotton	—	6,689	—	5,122 ,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	149	149	120	120 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	35	35	14	14 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

VOLUNTEER FLOGGED AT HARDWAR

Hoists National Flag Over Magistrate's Court On Tilak Day

A largely attended public meeting was organised at Hardwar by the Hardwar Swadeshi League to celebrate Tilak Day on 1st August, says the Hardwar correspondent of the "Tribune." Speeches were delivered exhorting the people to follow the example of the great departed leader and homage was paid to his revered memory.

The Congress had altogether a different programme. A volunteer got on the top of the Court of the Joint Magistrate, Roorkee, and hoisted the National Flag. After getting down he shouted Congress slogans and started making a speech. He was immediately put under arrest and was sentenced to 12 stripes which were immediately administered. Besides this punishment, he was sentenced to 6 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 25/.

The flogging of the volunteer has created a sensation in the Roorkee bar and lawyers are hotly discussing the legality or otherwise of this punishment.

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REGD. NO. B. 1057

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1932

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MUSLIM LEADERS IN A HURRY

EARLY PREMIER'S AWARD DEMANDED

Fear Sikh Agitation May Affect Their Rights

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem Conference was held here with Sir Mahomed Iqbal in the chair, and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) The Working Committee, while appreciating the desire of Sikhs to join the Minorities Pact and welcoming their conversations with certain Moslems at Simla, is strongly of the opinion that such conversations may be used for bringing about postponement of the announcement by the British Government of their decision on the communal question and therefore calls upon the Moslems taking part in those conversation at Simla to postpone the same till the decision is announced by the Government.

(2) The Working Committee is emphatically of the opinion that in view of the acuteness of the present situation and the possibilities of further complications, it is the duty of the British Government to announce their decision on the communal question without further delay. A.P.

MINIMUM DEMANDS

Syed Zakirali's resolutions regarding the further programme of the conference in case Government do not concede the minimum demands of the Moslem Conference was placed before the Working Committee. Some of the suggestions made therein were discussed by the members at great length. It was, however, finally decided to form a sub-committee to discuss and formulate a fuller and stronger programme to be placed before the next meeting of the Executive Board or before a special session of the All-India Moslem Conference.

ALWAR MUSLIMS

The meeting also banned the following resolution:—

Whereas the attitude of the Alwar Durbar towards its Moslem subjects and their many grievances, which for a long time they have been most respectfully and constitutionally laying before the Durbar, has been one of extreme indifference and even of hostility;

Whereas the recent policy of the Alwar Durbar has been characterised by ruthless repression so much so that about ten thousand Moslems, men and women, of all ages and stations in life have been driven to migrate from Alwar City to Jaipur, Ajmere, Rewari, Ferozpur, Jherka, Guargaon, Hissar, Agra, Bharatpur, Delhi and other places and whereas the Alwar Durbar has not allowed a deputation appointed by the All-India Moslem Conference at its Lahore session to wait upon the Maharaja of Alwar to make representations about the grievances of the Alwar Moslem, and whereas the Alwar Durbar has failed to appoint an independent commission to investigate the predisposing causes of the deplorable incidents of May 29 when State troops fired on Moslems:

It is hereby resolved that

DEPUTATION.

(a) a deputation should wait on the Viceroy in order to place the whole case before his Excellency and request him to appoint an independent commission of enquiry for the purpose of investigating all grievances of the Alwar Moslems;

(b) Telegrams be sent to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, and the A. G. G. Rajputana States drawing their attention to the acuteness of the present situation in Alwar and the ruin it has been causing to innocent men and women and its probable consequences in British India.

(2) The committee calls upon Moslem India to render immediate financial aid to the Alwar "muhajreen" (emigrants) in their distress. The Working Committee further calls upon the press in India to take up the just cause of the Alwar refugees.

KASHMIR PRISONERS.

(3) In view of the general feeling of Mussalmans throughout the country that the Ahrar prisoners, who were sent to jail in connection with the Kashmir agitation should be immediately released by the Governmnt, the Working Committee urges upon the Government the desirability of immediate release of the Ahrar prisoners.

(4) In view of the fact that the sword is exempt from the operation of the Arms Act in some districts in the Punjab while license is necessary in others, the Working Committee is strongly of the opinion that the sword should be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act throughout the Punjab. The Working Committee further calls upon Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Council to take necessary steps in the matter.

The next meeting of the Executive Board will be held in Delhi after the announcement by the Government of the decision on the communal problem giving ten days' clear notice to members of the board.

Those present at the meeting included Malik Ferozkhan Noon, Maulana Mazharuddin, Syed Habibshah, Syed Zakirali, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Syed Hussin Imam, Ghulamus Sibtaun, and Mufti Mahomed Sadiuqe.

CHOPPED OFF WIFE'S NOSE

—:o:—

Man Wanted Whitebread And Didn't Get It

HYDERABAD (Deccan)

How a Moghul chopped off his wife's nose with a penknife for the "offence" of not making wheat bread was narrated by Sahizadi Begum, the victim, in a local magistrate court yesterday. Mirza Mohmed Ali Beg, a tall well-built Moghul, who was charged with the alleged offence of causing a grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, was produced before Mr. P. J. Anderson, second magistrate.

The case for the Crown was that on June 30 at about 10-30 p.m. Mirza Ali Beg, residing in Kalasiguda, Bolarum, cut the nose of his wife with a penknife for not making wheat bread. She raised an alarm and the children, who were sleeping at the time, came to their mother and found her profusely bleeding. The eldest son, Mustaq Ali Beg, aged about 13 years, reported the matter to the police who hurried to the spot and removed the woman with the piece of her cut nose to the civil hospital.

The police arrested the husband and charged him with the alleged offence under section 325 I. P. C. —A. P.

CALCUTTA REFEREES TO BE CLASSIFIED

I. F. A. Approval

The Calcutta Referrees' Association, which has helped in a large measure to the success of the present football season, means to take an important step which will, it is hoped, tend to further improve the standard of refereeing in Calcutta next year. The rules of the Association (as approved by the I.F.A. and accepted by the Executive Committee of the C. R. A.) are to be put up for adoption at a special general meeting to be held at the Calcutta Cricket Club.

One of the rules proposes the classification of referees. It says:—

Referees on the official list (existing official list forming this Association to be taken as the List provided by the Indian Football Association) shall be classified as follows:—

Class I.—Shall consist of efficient and well-known Referees (i.e., Referees holding certificates of other Referees Association; affiliated with the English Referees Association: The Football Association, Army Football Association, etc.) who are considered capable of officiating in Senior knock-out and League games and any other important matches.

Class II.—Shall consist of Referees who must have supervised at least one season in Class III. This period may be shortened at the discretion of the Executive Council.

Class III.—Shall consist of all other Referees on the official list who must have supervised at least three matches in minor competitions or registered with the I.F.A., after passing the necessary tests.

Promotion must be from Class III to Class II and from Class II to class I. Every affiliated Referee shall hold a certificate and obtain a badge of this Association.

INCITEMENT TO MURDER

Calcutta Youth Who Eulogised Bhagat Singh

At the Calcutta High, Mr. Justice Jack and Mr. Justice C. Ghose dismissed an appeal by Sures Chandra Deb against his conviction by Mr. R. K. Ghose, Additional Sessions Judge of Sylhet, on a charge of incitement to murder, under Section 117/302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The material facts are that at two public meetings held at Moulvi Bazar, in Sylhet, Sures made a speech eulogizing the "self-sacrifice" of Bhagat Singh, Dinesh Gupta and other terrorists, and asked the audience, consisting of youths, to emulate their examples. Sures was tried on a charge of incitement to murder and the jury, by a majority, found him guilty. The judge accepting the verdict sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BELGIAN MINERS TO DOWN TOOLS

OPPOSITION TO WAGE CUTS

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Brussels.—The following unrest involving numerous sectional strikes in the past month, an extraordinary session of the National Congress of Miners has decided to declare a general strike in all the Belgian coalfields to-morrow.

In rejecting the settlement terms submitted by the Government which include a revision of the wage scale particularly with reference to the lowers paidmen, the Congress vote has been almost unanimous.—Reuter.

WIFE—BEATING

Not Permissible Under Muslim Law

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. Justice Mukherjee disposed of an appeal preferred by Sabjannessa Bibi against the decision of Mr. Surendra Nath Roy Subordinate Judge Dacca reversing the decision of Mr. Jitendra Prasad Sen, Munsiff of Dacca in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

The facts are that the respondent Afsar-ud-Din Ahmed brought a suit against the appellant on the allegations that the appellant was his lawfully married wife and as she refused to live with him, he was entitled to a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. The trial court dismissed the suit on the finding that as the husband was in the habit of beating his wife, he was not entitled to compel his wife to live with him.

The subordinate judge, however, reversed that decision on the ground that "slight chastisement and even beating to some extent is permissible under the Mohamedan law," and granted a decree in favour of husband. The wife thereupon appealed to the High Court.

On appeal it was contended that upon the authorities there was no foundation for the proposition that a Mohamedan husband was entitled in law to beat his wife.

His Lordship, accepting the contention reversed the decision of the Subordinate Judge and dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF RAIL TICKETS

Pir Mohammed and three others were charged before Mr. J. P. Das, Second Police Magistrate of Sealdah, with forging railway tickets and selling them in different mill areas on the left bank of the Hughli at reduced rates.

The prosecution case was that the accused used to purchase short-journey printed inter-class tickets which they used to change into long-journey foreign blank card tickets.

It was stated that after a careful watch by officers of the detective department of the E. B. Railway, Pir Mohammed was arrested in his house at Kamarhatty while he was forging tickets. Some forging materials were also said to have been seized by the police.

BOLIVIA TRUCULENT

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Neutrals Told Not To Intervene

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The efforts of neutral Powers to avert the threatened war between Paraguay and Bolivia have hitherto met with little success, though Paraguay has thanked Britain for her interest in the dispute and assured her that the measures she is taking are purely defensive.

Bolivia, oh the other hand, has not replied to Britain's note but her attitude has been made clear by a La Paz despatch, which states that the President, Dr. Salamanca, has issued a message to Congress attacking the neutral powers for their attempts to intervene reaffirming the sovereignty of Bolivia over the disputed territory, and adding that he is unable to understand why the situation should involve other nations unless they wish to compromise themselves in a question which does not affect their rights or future.—Reuter.

PRISON FOR CRUEL CARTER

Baking Soda Put In Bull's Nose

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

A Moor carter named Pitche of Vauxhall Street, Slave Island, was sent to prison for a month for having ill-treated a bull by introducing baking soda into the animal's nose.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge.

The prosecuting officer said that the accused brought a heavily laden cart to the Maradana Goods-shed and the animal, being quite exhausted, collapsed. The accused thereupon brought some baking soda and put it into the bull's notrils.

The animal bled from the nose as a result.

DANDI MARCHER COMMITS SUICIDE

TRIVENDRUM, (By Mail).

Mr. V. K. Sivarama Panikkar, a student of the Senior B.A. class (Chemistry section) of H. H. the Maharaja's college of science, is alleged to have committed suicide last night by taking potassium cyanide. A letter left by him, it is reported, says that he was tired of life.

The deceased belonged to the first batch of Congress volunteers from Travancore who had proceeded to Dandi to offer salt satyagraha.—A.P.

HELPER DROWNED

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail).

News is to hand from Aruvikkarai (Nedumanagand Taluk) to the effect that a Mahommedan peon of the P.W.D. in attempting to save a Brahmin woman and her child, who were about to be drowned in the river, was himself downed while both the woman and the child were saved.

The body of the Mahomedan has not yet been recovered.—A. P.

HAY-RICKS ON FIRE

MADURA, (By Mail).

It is reported from Venkatapatti, in Batlagundu, (Madura District) that about 10 hay-ricks were set fire to in mid-day on August 3. The miscreants were pursued by the villagers who threatened even to shoot them but they escaped. All the hay-ricks were burnt to ashes, and the loss is said be over Rs. 1,000. Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

MAMMOTH COTTON SYNDICATE

American Plan To Attack Surplus

SPREAD-OVER SUPPLY TO MILLS

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

A project of banking and cotton mill interests to form a 90,000,000 dollar syndicate to buy 3,000,000 bales of cotton, controlled directly or indirectly by the Federal Farm Board, in order to "remove this incubus on prices," is reported to be under consideration, according to the "New York Times."

It is emphasised that this cotton will not be resold but will be consumed by mills over a period of years. It is felt that such a move will eliminate the "depressing cloud of the undisposed surplus" now overhanging the cotton market and the textile industry.

CHINESE WOMEN SPIES

Mata Haris Who Play Havoc With Japanese Officials

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

According to reports which have reached Shanghai from the Japanese press in Tokyo, China has a large band of women spies preying upon the Japanese officials in Manchuria. The papers, in some instances, even name the high Chinese officials for whom the Chinese women work.

The press dispatches, while deriding and deploring this means of extorting Japanese military secrets, are so highly laudatory of the Chinese spies' beauty and cunning, that one wonders whether to feel sorry for the Japanese officials so helplessly preyed upon or to envy them their contacts with these oriental Mata Haris.

The spies are able to speak Japanese, of course, but the reports state that they are chosen more particularly for their devilish allure. They have their headquarters at Pinkanli, it is said, where they can show off their charms to the best advantage in the summer resorts there. The papers state, however, that there are also headquarters at Peiping, where secrets—most embarassing to the Japanese Government as well as to Japanese individual officials—are whispered about until they become common knowledge.

CHINEA GOVERNMENT CRISIS

Another Minister Resigns

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Nanking.—The city has been stunned by the resignation, on the ground of eye-trouble of Dr. Lowenkan, Minister of Justice, which, following the resignation of Dr. Wang Chingwei, has thrown the Government in the worst predicament in its history.

Other resignations are feared. —Reuter.

SPANISH SHIP SINKS

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Twenty-two crew of the Spanish sailing ship "Azana" have been drowned as the result of the sinking of the vessel off the Savora Island. Two have been saved by the Norwegian ship "Keret."—Reuter.

FRENCH UNION DAY OUTRAGE

STATUARY GROUP BLOWN UP AT RENNES

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rennes. — An extraordinary outrage marred fetes in Breton commemorating the Union of 1532 (not 1432) of Brittany to France.

Citizens of Rennes were awakened at 5 in the morning by a tremendous explosion, which smashed all the windows of the town hall and a theatre opposite. It was then discovered that a modern bronze statuary group, commemorating the union which stood in a niche on the facade of the town hall had been deliberately blown up, and had crashed to the ground in fragments.

The greatest indignation has been aroused by the outrage, the author of which has not yet been discovered.

Prèmier Herriot, himself a Breton by birth, presided over today's commemorative ceremonies. —Reuter.

Brittany was a province of England for a long time. It came under English rule in the days of Norman King and it was the last province of France to be lost to Britain during the Hundred Years' War.

The people of Brittany are known as Bretons and the names of both people and province are due to the fact that numerous settlements were made there by British tribes driven out of Britain by the Angles and Saxons in the fifth century. The language of the Bretons is Breton or Armorican which is closely allied to the Welsh.

PARENTS STOP ENDURANCE TEST

But Swimmers Receive Prizes After 15 Hours In Water

An endurance swimming competition at Cooch Behar had a sudden and unexpected ending. Twenty-six boys started at 7-40 a. m. and four of them, M. Bhowmik, A. G. Chowdhury, G. Sen and N. Chowdhury, were still going strong at midnight when their parents and guardians and a section of the crowd approached the authorities and asked them to stop the swimming, this being their first venture.

The lads were therefore taken out of the water in spite of their protestations and four prizes were given to them. They were in the water for over 15 hours.

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